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ANTHRAX AND THE STERILIZATION OF SHAVING BRUSHES.

Because of continued occurrence of cases of anthrax due to infected shaving brushes, the Public Health Service has issued a circular letter of warning to State and local health authorities and others concerned.

Attention is also called to the report on page 994 on an investigation of the shaving-brush industry with special reference to anthrax. This investigation was conducted by the United States Public Health Service in 1918.

The circular letter of warning follows:

To State and local health authorities and others concerned:

The continued occurrence of cases of anthrax due to infected shaving brushes leads this bureau to believe that the suggestion contained in Bureau Circular Letter No. 136, dated July 31, 1918, recommending the sterilization of all brushes in trade channels, is not being complied with. Attention is therefore again called to the fact that there are still undoubtedly in trade channels shaving brushes made from material contaminated with anthrax.

Any brushes found in the market which do not bear the name or the trade-mark of the manufacturer should be regarded with suspicion, and should be returned to the source from which they were secured, or should be disinfected.

For the sterilization of brushes the following procedure is believed to be effective:

The brush should be soaked for four hours in a 10 per cent solution of formalin (by formalin is meant a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde). The solution should be kept at a temperature of 110° F. and the brush so agitated as to bring the solution into contact with all hair or bristles.

I shall be obliged to you for bringing this information to the attention of all those interested.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,
Surgeon General.

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE SHAVING-BRUSH INDUSTRY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ANTHRAX.

Through Col. F. F. Russell, in charge of the Laboratory Division of the Office of the Surgeon General, United States Army, reports were received of the occurrence of anthrax among soldiers. The lesions appeared on the face, and suspicion was at once directed to shaving brushes, as there had been similar outbreaks among the British military forces, which had been traced to shaving brushes. Later, several cases of facial anthrax, undoubtedly due to shaving-brush infection, were detected among the civilian population. No cases have been reported from the Navy.

Shaving brushes used in the United States are, with unimportant exceptions, made from badger hair, horsehair, or pig's bristles. With the Russian market closed the quantity of badger hair used is negligible. The large majority of the so-called badger-hair brushes now on the market are really clever imitations made by treating white hair or bristles by secret processes.

Until the war disturbed the usual commercial channels, all or nearly all of the horsehair and pig bristles used in the United States came from Russia, China, or Japan, after having been submitted to cleaning or disinfecting processes in France or Germany. When the war started in 1914 the material began to come direct to the United States via the Pacific route. Through ignorance of the danger, or through an unwarranted confidence in certificates of disinfection that accompanied the importations, some American brush manufacturers took no pains to insure the safety of the material going into their products, though suspicion as to the safety of imported horsehair was rather general among importers and dealers.

Horsehair, which is the most frequent source of shaving-brush anthrax infection, is of both foreign and domestic origin. The largest part of that used in the manufacture of shaving brushes comes from Oriental sources—China and Siberia furnishing by far the greater portion. This imported hair is notoriously dirty, and likely to be anthrax infected. It reaches this country in wooden cases which hold usually about 125 pounds. The hair is put up in bundles known to the trade as "drafts." The drafts vary in length from about 3 or 4 inches to perhaps 15 inches, and in diameter from less than 2 inches to about 3.

These drafts are always said to have been cleaned and disinfected, but they bear no indication as to the manner or methods of treatment, and results of their use have shown that the methods employed are inadequate to sterilize the hair.

Horsehair put up by domestic dealers comes chiefly from the Argentine or is collected by hair dealers locally, principally in Chicago.

The hair is washed with soap or lye, and often with warm water, but it is not submitted to any process which may be regarded as making it safe from the anthrax viewpoint. A number of these hair-dressing establishments have been visited, the various processes seen in operation, and it is certain that they do not afford a guarantee of safety.

At present the only pig bristles coming into the American market are what are called "China" bristles. They all come from the Orient, but they do not all necessarily originate in China. These bristles are said to have been boiled before shipment from the countries in which they are prepared, but there is no assurance that this has been done. On the other hand there is no direct evidence associating them with any of the cases of anthrax due to shaving brushes.

The pig bristles come in bundles ranging from 1 to 4 inches in length and usually about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The manufacturer of brushes buys his hair or bristles direct from importers or through a broker or wholesaler.

The manufacture of shaving brushes is confined to about 20 establishments in the United States. The only point in the process of manufacture that needs to be mentioned is that bearing on the safety of the product. It was found that some establishments made no pretense of sterilizing hair or bristles, while others conducted the process in a very thorough manner. There were all grades between these extremes.

The treatments employed were, briefly, boiling for periods varying from half an hour up to 9 or 10 hours; steaming in streaming steam for from 1 to 8 hours; treatment in an autoclave for from 15 minutes to 3 hours; subjecting to dry heat for varying periods up to a total of 24 hours. In one establishment, in addition to boiling, the material was soaked in alcohol. The boiling was done in metal containers over a free gas flame, or by leading steam into a tank or kettle of water, or by means of coils of steam pipe carried through a tank.

After a careful survey of the industry and the performance of a few tests under conditions approaching those in manufacturing establishments it was decided that either boiling or steaming afforded a satisfactory means of treating the hair.

Thermometric tests were made and it was found that when the drafts were immersed in boiling water or exposed to steam the temperature in the center of the bundles rose rapidly, reaching that of the fluid or vapor within a few minutes.

A number of shaving brushes were secured in the open market and submitted to bacteriological examination. Some were found to be anthrax-infected, but they could not be traced to any particular manufacturer, as neither the brush nor the package in which it came bore any mark to indicate its origin. Without doubt there are now in the market many brushes which are potentially dangerous.

INFLUENZA AT SAN QUENTIN PRISON, CALIFORNIA.

By L. L. STANLEY, M. D., Resident Physician.

The California State Prison at San Quentin was visited in 1918 by three distinct epidemics of influenza—the first in April, the second in October, and the third in November. These epidemics were similar to the widespread visitations of the respiratory disease which has attacked the inhabitants of almost every part of the world during the year.

The first epidemic began on the 13th of April with the entrance into the institution of a prisoner who had come from the county jail in Los Angeles, where, he stated, a number of other inmates had been ill. This man himself had been sick before he came here, having had pains over his body accompanied by fever. On his entrance to this prison he mingled with the 1,900 men who were congregated in the yard on Sunday, April 14, ate in the general mess with them, and at night was locked in the receiving room with about 20 other newcomers. His illness returned the following day, or at least was aggravated, for he was admitted to the hospital with a temperature of 101, chills, and an aching sensation in the back and bones.

From this time on until May 26 there was an epidemic of unusual severity, with 101 patients admitted to the hospital, of whom 7 developed broncho-pneumonia, and 3 died.

The height of the epidemic was on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 23 and 24, on which days 8 and 16 new cases, respectively, were hospitalized. On these days about one-half of the prison population of 1,900 men was ill. The records show that whereas ordinarily only 150 to 200 men call each day at the hospital for treatment, consultation, and advice, on these days 700 and 750, respectively, appeared. Instead of the usual number of from 3 to 7 being excused from work on account of sickness, at this time there were from 25 to 62. All of these men excused from their ordinary tasks were quite ill, having temperatures ranging from 100 to 101, with pains in the back and severe prostration. They should have been placed in the hospital, but it was impossible to put them there on account of lack of facilities. They were allowed to stay in the open air and were not permitted to go to their cells until evening, because it was believed that this unusual disease might be increased by confinement in stuffy rooms during the day.

Many other prisoners who were obviously sick stayed with their work, and after a few days felt somewhat improved. So many, in fact, were ill, that in the jute mill, tailor shop, furniture factory, and foundry it was almost impossible to keep up operations, and the advisability of a complete shut down was for a time considered.

The weather at this time was warm and balmy, with much sunshine, and the men who felt ill were allowed to leave the mills for periods to go outside. Many felt too ill to return to work and lay down on the ground in the sunshine.

The epidemic gradually subsided, but it is safe to say that over 500 of the men were ill.

It is a noteworthy fact that the disease reached its height on Tuesdays and Wednesdays of the second and third weeks. An explanation offered for this is that on every Sunday morning two moving-picture shows are held, one at 8 and the other at 10 o'clock. The room in which these shows are given is partly underground, poorly ventilated, artificially lighted, and at both shows tremendously crowded. Here, at one or the other of the shows, almost all of the 1,900 prisoners attend, and before the morning is over the room is moist, warm, and foul with smoke and human odors. Fans have been installed, but they are not efficient. Between the shows little time is allowed for refreshing the atmosphere, one body of prisoners entering as soon as the other leaves. Some prisoners remain for both shows, while others complain of acquiring headaches while there and refrain from attending.

Assuming that this respiratory infection attacked its victims at the shows on Sunday, it would seem that there was an incubation period of from 36 to 60 hours, which produced the sudden illness on the following Tuesday or Wednesday. A typical history of many of the cases is that on Sunday they visited the show, and that on Tuesday or early Wednesday they were seized with headache, fever, chills, bone ache, severe prostration, and sometimes nausea. Chart I (a) shows the incidence of the disease with the apparent Tuesday and Wednesday increase.

Reverting to the incidence of the disease, it seems probable that the epidemic was started and introduced in this prison by the new arrival from Los Angeles, for he was the first one ill, and others became sick shortly after he arrived. Of course, he was closely associated with the other men, and could probably have passed it on by droplet infection.

It was noticeable to members of the hospital staff that many of those who were under treatment for the influenza were also syphilitic, and previous to this had been given considerable mercury and salvarsan. Ten per cent of the 101 cases were afflicted with syphilis. This however, is the normal percentage of luetics among the prisoners as determined by the Wassermann reaction at the time of their entrance.

Chart I (b) shows the age incidence. There were 27 per cent between the ages 20 and 25, and 26 per cent between the ages 25 and 30.

Seven per cent of the hospital cases developed pneumonia, among which three died. Those who died passed away very quickly, first becoming dyspnoic, cyanotic, and often expelling a thin, sanguineous fluid from the lungs.

In this epidemic 9 per cent of the cases, after two or three days, had a subsidence of all symptoms and were discharged from the hospital, but in about 10 days returned with a recrudescence.

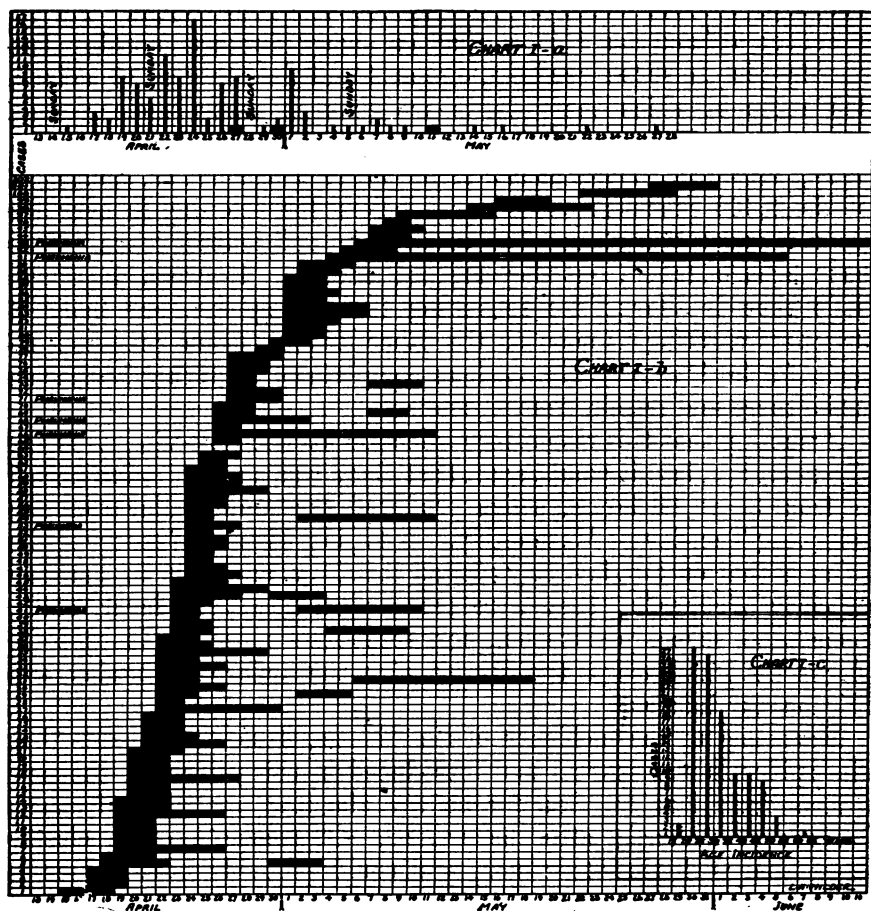


CHART I.—April-June epidemic:

- a. Morbidity and mortality; solid black rectangle shows mortality.
- b. Duration of disease in each case.
- c. Age incidence.

All races were attacked by the disease. Eighteen per cent were Mexicans, 6 per cent Negroes, and 3 per cent Chinese.

A number of those attacked by the influenza were probably so weakened that tuberculosis was able to develop in them. One, later, developed tuberculous glands of the neck. Four developed pulmonary tuberculosis, of which one died. One who had tuberculosis

in a latent state, was attacked, and had, as a result, an active, open phthisis.

A second epidemic broke out in the prison on the 3d of October, when it was probably reintroduced by a new arrival, likewise from the Los Angeles jail. This prisoner stated that one of the deputies who brought him to the penitentiary and who occupied a compartment with him on the night train, had complained of feeling ill, with cough, restlessness, and thirst.

On the day following his arrival at San Quentin, the prisoner became ill and was admitted to the hospital with typical Spanish influenza, which, at that time, was becoming epidemic on the Pacific coast. He had, however, before his admission to the hospital, spent one night in the receiving room where there were 10 other men, had taken his meals with the 1,900 other prisoners, and had been interviewed by many of the old-time prisoners who were anxious to get all the news from the outside of the jail.

The epidemic came on slowly and reached its height on October 21. In all, there were 69 cases with 8 or 12 per cent developing pneumonia, and 2 deaths. Unlike the April attack, there were fewer ambulatory cases, and all who became ill were placed in the hospital and kept there until defervescence and subsidence of symptoms. The disease may be said to have attacked only 3.7 per cent this time, while in the former epidemic about 27 per cent of the entire population was ill.

No Sunday picture show was held on October 20 (Chart II (a)), but instead, there was an open air band concert by the Oakland Municipal Band. This concert was held in the open yard, but the prisoners crowded around the band, and were loud in their cheers. The day following this concert there was an increase in hospital admissions.

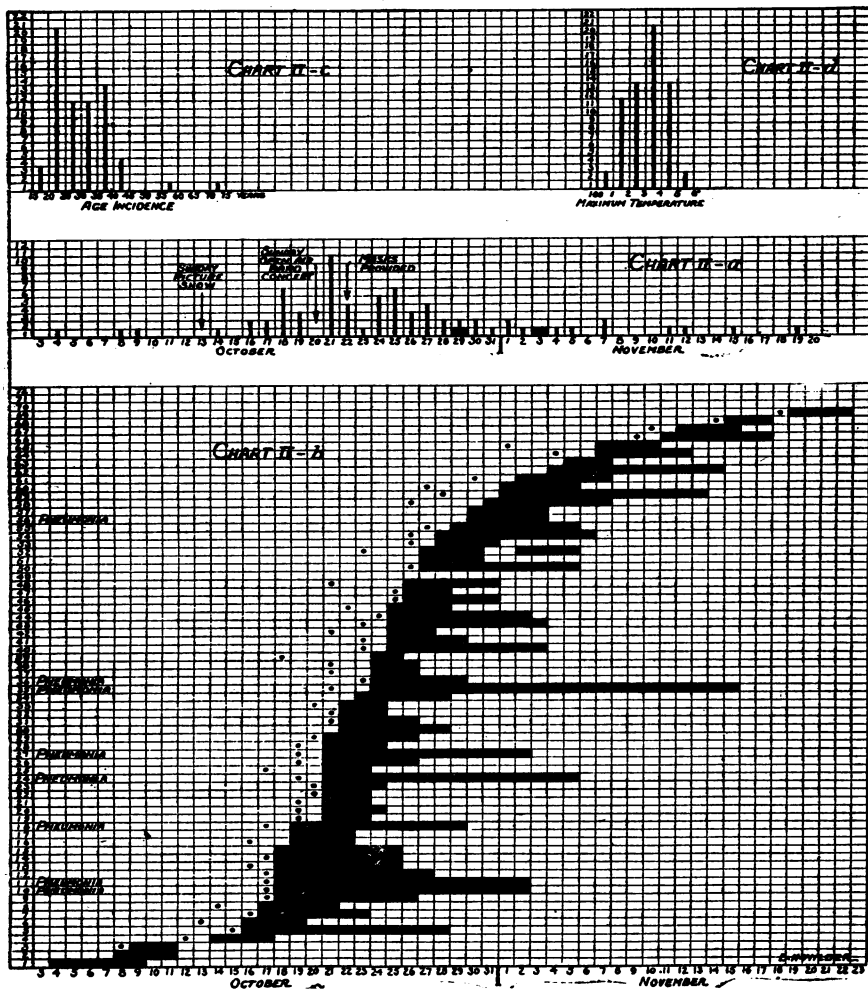
On October 22 masks were provided for all the men as well as for the officials and their families.

These masks were made of washed flour sacking, one ply, sewed in the shape of a bag which fitted over the nose and cheeks and up under the chin, and were fastened at the two corners by tape and elastic bands which went behind the head. They resembled in shape the nose bag used for feeding horses. Air, of course, could go through the cloth, and there was considerable air space in the bag, for in no way did the material touch the external nares or the mouth. For several days the men used the masks, but soon discarded them for the most part.

On account of the inconsistent manner in which the masks were worn, it is doubtful if they helped to any appreciable degree the stamping out of the epidemic.

Toward the end, about 30 of the hospital attendants and a few of the other prisoners were vaccinated with Leary vaccine. With this number the efficacy of the vaccine was indeterminable.

Chart II (c) shows the age incidence. Twenty of the 69—29 per cent—were between the ages 20 and 25. There were 17 per cent each between the ages 25 and 30 and 30 and 35.



San Quentin at the time of the April epidemic and, so far as determinable, had not been ill at that time.

The third epidemic began on November 25, the last case of which was admitted on December 4. It covered a period of 9 days, and began 11 days after the end of the October epidemic.

On Sunday, November 24, the picture shows were allowed to be opened after having been closed for over six weeks. Of course, there was a large attendance at both the 8 and 10 o'clock shows.

After this the epidemic broke out very suddenly, and from Tuesday noon, November 26, to Wednesday noon, November 27, there were 24 well-defined cases admitted to the hospital. Other cases appeared as shown in Chart III (a), there being in all 59 cases, with no pneumonias and no deaths. (Three not included on chart; in cells but not hospitalized.)

From noon of the 27th until Thanksgiving morning, November 28, no new cases appeared, but on this holiday three more prisoners became ill. As is usual on Thanksgiving Day, there was a field meet between the various departments of the prison. About 200 prisoners took active part in this meet, while about 1,600 others were spectators, crowded about the side lines. The meet was held in the open air, but the prisoners were closely packed. They cheered and yelled enthusiastically. For the three days following this celebration there were nine, five, and eight patients admitted, respectively.

The sudden flare-up after the apparent obliteration of the disease led to the belief that the disease had been reintroduced and that it had been spread in the Sunday show and during the field meet.

It was found that prisoner A had on Thursday, November 21, arrived by train from Colusa County, where the epidemic was raging, that he became ill the following day but did not report at sick call, and that he had been assigned to the receiving room with 10 or 12 other prisoners. Even though ill, he attended the 8 o'clock Sunday morning show, and was admitted to the hospital that evening with a temperature of 102 and unmistakable signs of influenza.

In this same receiving room were prisoners B and C, who slept in beds adjoining that of A. B stated that A accidentally sneezed and coughed in his face about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. At 9 o'clock Tuesday morning B began to have headache, fever, and chills.

C was closely associated with both A and B. He went to the first Sunday show and became ill about the same time that B did.

In these three cases it seems probable that A contracted the disease on the train coming to prison, that he spread it in the show, and infected B and C by close contact in the receiving room.

Working on the belief that the picture show on November 24 was the place where the infection was spread, interesting data on the incubation period were obtained.

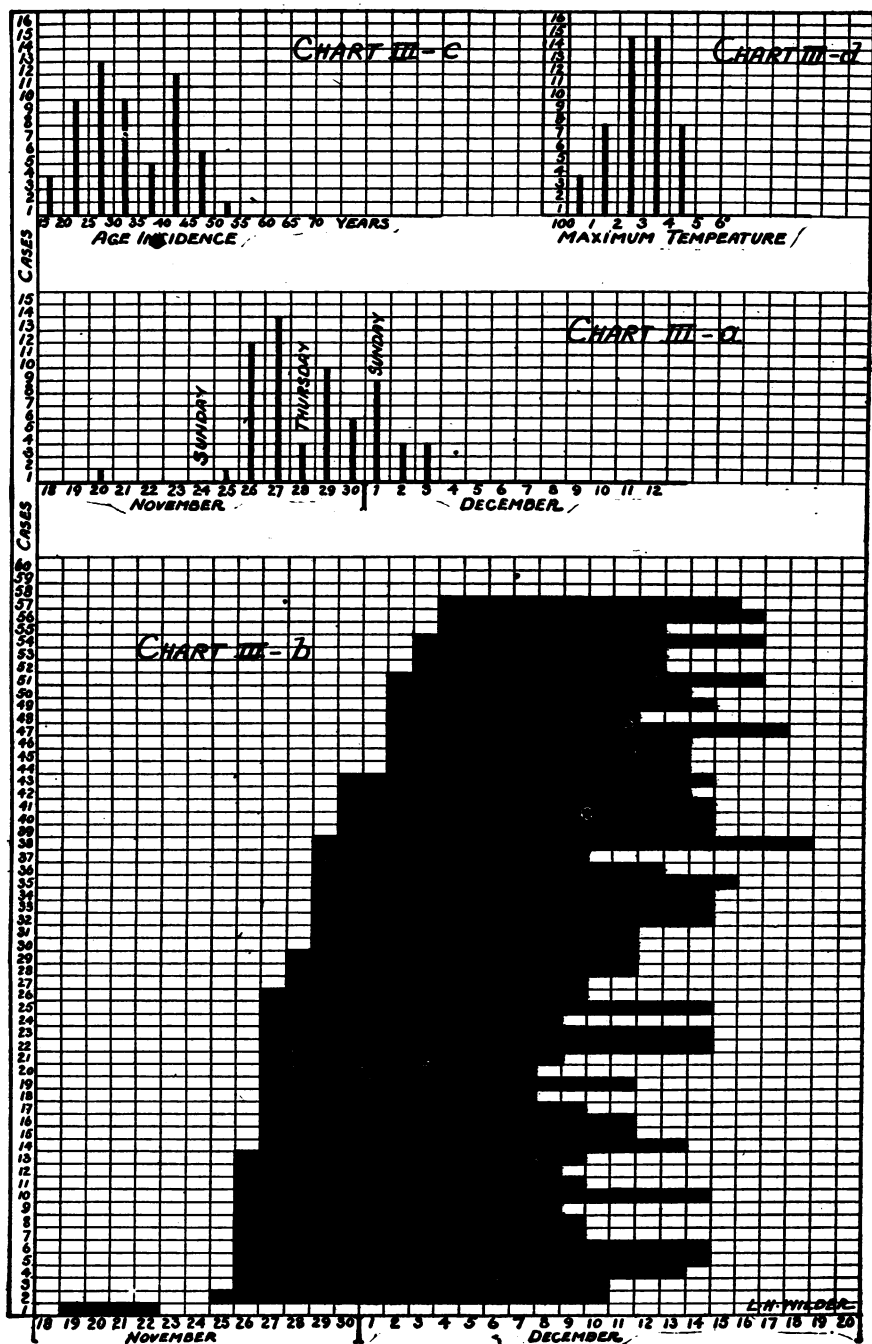


CHART III.—November-December epidemic:

- a. Morbidity chart.
- b. Duration of disease in each case; solid black shows days in hospital.
- c. Age incidence.
- d. Maximum temperature.

The following table indicates the man's prison number, his theater location number, the show he attended, the day he became ill, and the number of hours elapsing between attendance at show and becoming ill:

Prisoner's number.	Theater location number.	Sunday show attended.	Day became ill.	Hours elapsed.
31852.....	18	Second.....	Monday.....	13
25852.....	12	do.....	do.....	38
29854.....	4	do.....	do.....	38
31981.....	5	First.....	Tuesday.....	45
31889.....	17	Second.....	do.....	44
32102.....	13	do.....	do.....	56
32106.....	14	First.....	do.....	46
26019.....	9	Second.....	do.....	42
29399.....	8	do.....	do.....	52
31330.....	16	do.....	Monday.....	31
31718.....	15	First.....	Tuesday.....	52
32024.....	25	Second.....	do.....	52
31865.....	23	do.....	do.....	48
32023.....	21	do.....	Monday.....	22
31855.....	22	First.....	Tuesday.....	58
31866.....	19	do.....	do.....	50
30795.....	27	do.....	Wednesday.....	76
31660.....	28	Second.....	Tuesday.....	57
25290.....	29	First and second.....	Monday.....	34
29561.....	34	First.....	Wednesday.....	84
31831.....	35	do.....	Thursday.....	90
30880.....	37	do.....	do.....	92
32094.....	43	do.....	Wednesday.....	72
31400.....	44	do.....	Tuesday.....	50
28012.....	45	do.....	Thursday.....	108
27139.....	44	do.....	Friday.....	134
31693.....	45	do.....	Saturday.....	146
27704.....	48	Second.....	Friday.....	125
32041.....	49	do.....	Monday.....	24

From these figures it appears that the period of incubation is about 48 hours. It is probable that those who became ill after Thursday obtained their infection at the Thanksgiving Day field meet, or, secondarily, from some one ill before that time, and not at the show.

In order, if possible, to prove that the picture show was the means of spreading the disease, a ground-floor sketch of the room (Chart IV) was made. This diagram was shown to each of those ill and he was directed to indicate as nearly as possible the relative position he occupied.

The circles indicate those at the first show and the squares those at the second. Although their positions could not be accurately determined, it is seen that there were approximately five foci about which the infected sat. The largest one was in the center of the room, while at each corner, apparently, there was a focus. More were infected at the second show than at the first.

None was infected in the orchestra pit, where there were about 10 men. The pit is about 9 feet in front of the first row of seats.

In this epidemic it has been found that certain groups were attacked. In one room of 18 men where night school is held and the prisoners come in close contact during their studies, 4 were infected.

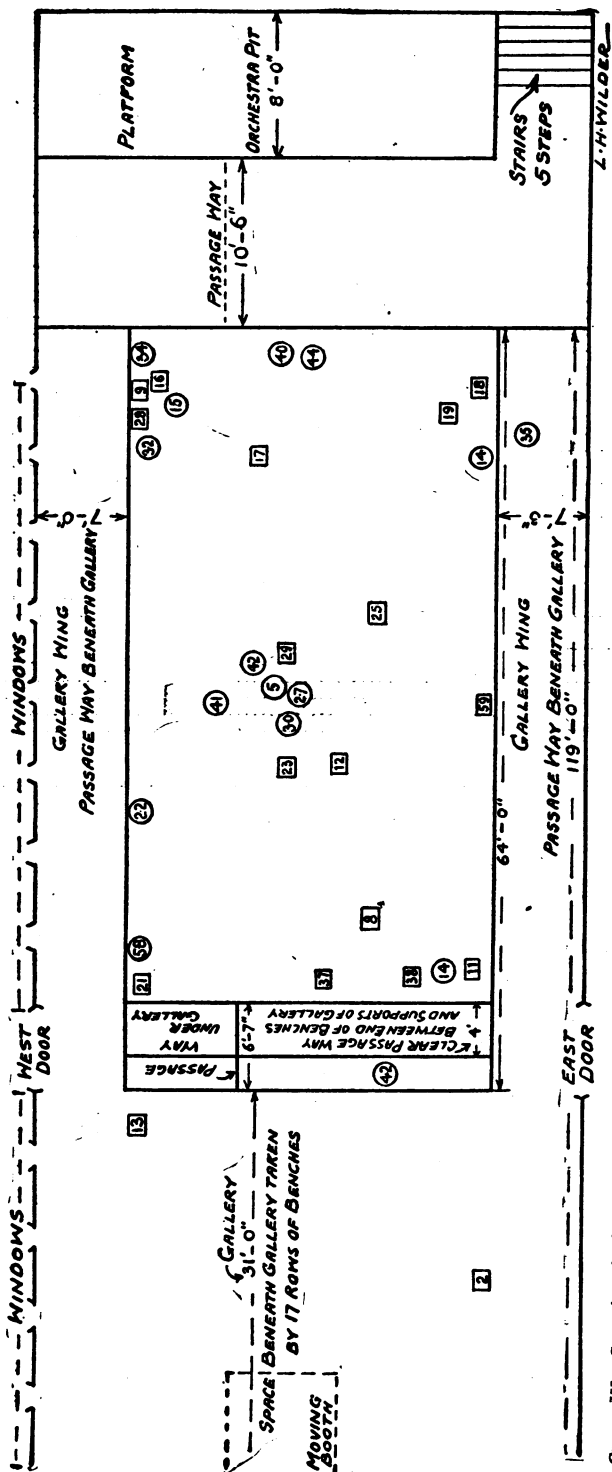


CHART IV.—Grouping of prisoners who became ill with influenza after attending movies. Nov. 24, 1918. Circles represent prisoners at 8 o'clock show; squares, those at 10 o'clock show.

In another instance, prisoner D became ill Tuesday at 2 o'clock, but did not go to the hospital. That evening, although quite ill, he had occasion to go to the prison vault with the State clerk. Both remained in this close place for 15 minutes, inspecting some records. On the next Thursday at 10 o'clock the State clerk became ill with influenza. This was just 40 hours after the two had been in the vault together.

Another case is that of prisoners E and F. E went to the first show, worked all day Monday, and became ill on Tuesday. Next to his loom in the jute mill was one operated by prisoner F. Both men were in close contact all day Monday. F had not attended the Sunday show, had been in a single cell, but became sick on Tuesday afternoon. Possibly E gave the disease to F while the two were working together in the mill.

All of these instances lead to the belief that the disease is transmitted by close contact.

At this prison there is a woman's department which had, at the time, 30 female inmates. They were in a separate building and did not come in contact with the men at all. None of the women was ill with the Spanish influenza in any of these three epidemics.

Chart III (c) shows the age incidence in this last epidemic, in which 20 per cent were between the ages of 25 and 30, while 18 per cent were between 40 and 45 years. Those of the older ages were attacked more in this wave than in the previous ones.

Chart III (d) shows that the greatest number had maximum temperatures of 102 to 103 degrees.

Of the 58 cases in this epidemic, 26 entered prison before April, and none of them, so far as can be determined, was ill at that time. Thirty-two had arrived since April.

Masks were not used in this last epidemic, since, from the previous experience of the October visitation it was believed they were of little value because the prisoners would not use them. It was considered better to warn the inmates against close contact and congregating in inclosed places. All assemblages were prohibited.

As soon as an inmate reported ill he was immediately placed in the hospital and quarantined. Here he was held for at least 10 days after subsidence of symptoms.

To provide against introduction of the influenza into the prison by possible carriers, it was arranged to place all new arrivals in isolation for at least four days before allowing them to be turned loose in the yard with the other men. It was also arranged that masks should be worn by all prisoners who had receptions with friends or relatives. At these receptions the visitor sits at a narrow table opposite the prisoner. It was believed that masks would prevent a possible carrier from infecting the prisoner.

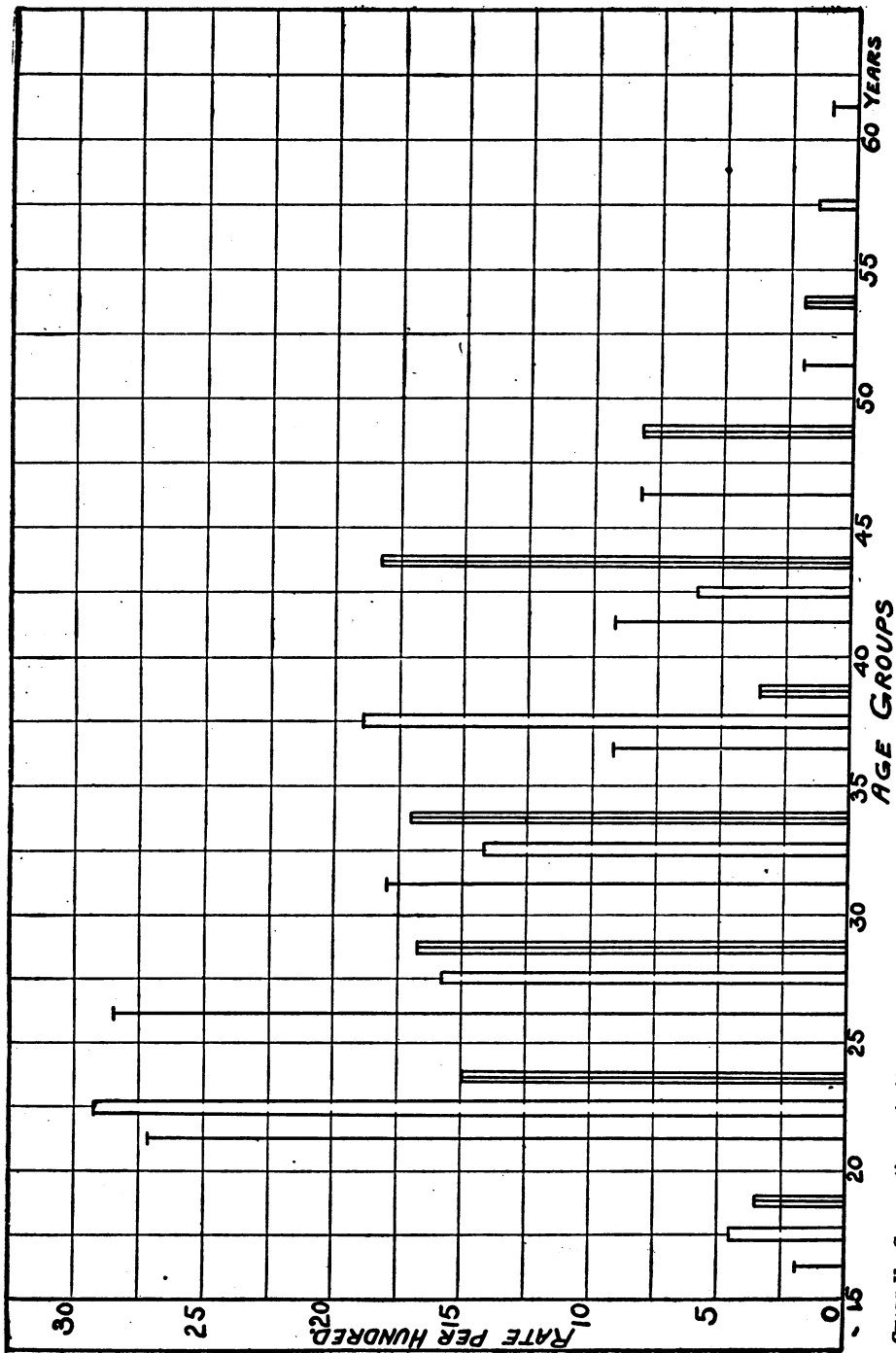


CHART V.—Comparative age incidence. Single line, April-June epidemic; double line, October-November epidemic; and triple line, November-December epidemic.

Probably as a result of these precautions there was no return of the epidemic, although surrounding cities had many cases after December.

On Sunday, December 20, after a lapse of one month following the last outbreak, the picture shows were allowed to open again. At these shows it was arranged to have one-half of the men wear six-ply gauze masks and the others to act as controls without this protection. No influenza developed in either group. On Wednesday, December 25, the same experiment was tried with a like result. Several other subsequent shows were in this way tried out with no developments.

During the year all State prisoners were committed to San Quentin. In case they were found to be recidivists, they were sent, in turn, from this place to the California State Prison at Folsom, 100 miles away.

Folsom prison had been free from Spanish influenza until December 23, when prisoner G arrived that evening from San Quentin with a temperature of 102.6 and unmistakable signs of influenza. This prisoner G had been in quarantine at San Quentin for four days, and when he left for Folsom on the morning of December 23 his temperature was normal, and he had no symptoms. An examination of these transfers is always made to prevent such an occurrence.

Two days afterwards, one of the guards who accompanied this prisoner to Folsom became ill, and within two weeks there were over 100 cases there, including the resident physician, the pharmacist, and three nurses. It may be said that at San Quentin during all three epidemics, none of the hospital force, including staff, nurses, and attendants, became ill.

From a study of these three epidemics various conclusions can be fairly definitely drawn:

1. Each epidemic was apparently introduced by a recently infected entrant.

2. Close contact in crowded, poorly ventilated show rooms probably spread the infection.

3. The incubation period is from 48 to 60 hours.

4. The second epidemic was less severe than the first, and the third less severe than the second, as shown by the number diseased, number of pneumonia cases, and number of deaths in each.

5. The infection spread in definite groups by close contact, as shown by its course in the rooms where night school was held.

6. The disease in the first and second epidemics attacked more prisoners between ages 20 to 25, but in the third, more between the ages 25 and 30 as well as 40 to 45 became ill.

7. The most effective means available for combating the spread of the disease in this prison were hospitalization, quarantine, isolation, and closure of congregating places.

8. From the first epidemic it is seen that 5 per cent developed tuberculosis.

9. It appears that those men who entered prison after the April epidemic were attacked in greater numbers than those who had come before, although there were more of the latter than the former.

INFLUENZA AMONG AMERICAN INDIANS.

The following is a summary tabulation of cases (as reported) and of deaths from influenza among American Indians during the period October 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919, the data having been furnished through the courtesy of the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior:

Number of cases of influenza reported and of deaths from influenza among American Indians during the period Oct. 1, 1918-Mar. 31, 1919, by States and geographic divisions: Indicated morbidity rate and case fatality rates and mortality rates.

Geographic division and State.	Population.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	Indicated case rate per 100.	Death rate per 1,000.	Indicated case fatality rate per 100.
ATLANTIC STATES.						
New York.....	5,982	800	80	13	13.4	10
Florida.....	585	66	10	11	17.1	15
North Carolina.....	2,343	781	37	33	15.8	5
Total.....	8,910	1,647	127	18	14.3	8
CENTRAL STATES.						
Michigan.....	1,097	50	2	5	1.8	4
Wisconsin.....	8,696	2,557	156	26	16.3	6
Kansas.....	2,275	860	20	38	8.8	2
Nebraska.....	2,834	861	60	30	21.1	7
North Dakota.....	9,216	2,349	120	25	13.0	5
South Dakota.....	23,890	8,559	755	36	31.6	9
Minnesota.....	5,792	1,633	85	28	14.7	5
Oklahoma.....	118,227	15,217	861	13	7.3	6
Iowa.....	353	125	9	35	25.0	7
Total.....	173,383	32,211	2,068	19	11.9	6
MOUNTAIN STATES.						
Arizona.....	45,707	17,237	1,948	38	4.3	11
Colorado.....	1,222	399	59	33	48.3	12
Idaho.....	4,208	634	72	15	17.1	11
Montana.....	12,079	2,037	138	17	11.4	7
Nevada.....	2,854	964	49	34	17.2	5
New Mexico.....	22,005	10,550	1,214	48	55.2	12
Utah.....	1,704	448	72	26	42.6	16
Wyoming.....	1,696	16	1	1	.6	6
Total.....	91,475	32,285	3,553	35	38.9	11
PACIFIC STATES.						
California.....	16,416	4,398	256	27	15.6	6
Oregon.....	4,355	1,097	94	25	21.6	9
Washington.....	10,315	2,013	172	20	16.7	9
Total.....	31,086	7,508	522	24	16.8	7
Grand total.....	304,854	73,651	6,270	24	20.6	9

The period for which the foregoing statistics are given covers the first epidemic period. It was pointed out by the Office of Indian Affairs that a second epidemic invasion occurred in certain localities after April 1, 1919, but the statistics of this second epidemic are not yet available.

The morbidity statistics probably are not complete, but taking into consideration the governmental supervision of Indian affairs, greater dependence may be placed upon these morbidity reports than upon those received through the usual channels. However, the case rate and the case fatality rate have been designated in the table given above as "indicated rates." Even were the morbidity reports complete for the Indian population, the lack of complete morbidity reports in other localities and for other races in the United States renders impossible any comparison of incidence or case fatality between Indians and other races or the general population.

The mortality rates, however, show that the epidemic was extremely severe among the American Indians. During the six months period from October 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919, over 2 per cent of the Indian population died of influenza. The mortality among Indians in the Mountain States, especially in Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico, was very high. For the Indian population as a whole, the annual mortality rate from influenza alone during the six months period was 41.2 per 1,000, which is far above that for the general population—roughly about four times as high as that for the larger cities in the United States during the same epidemic period.

"THE ROAD TO HEALTH."

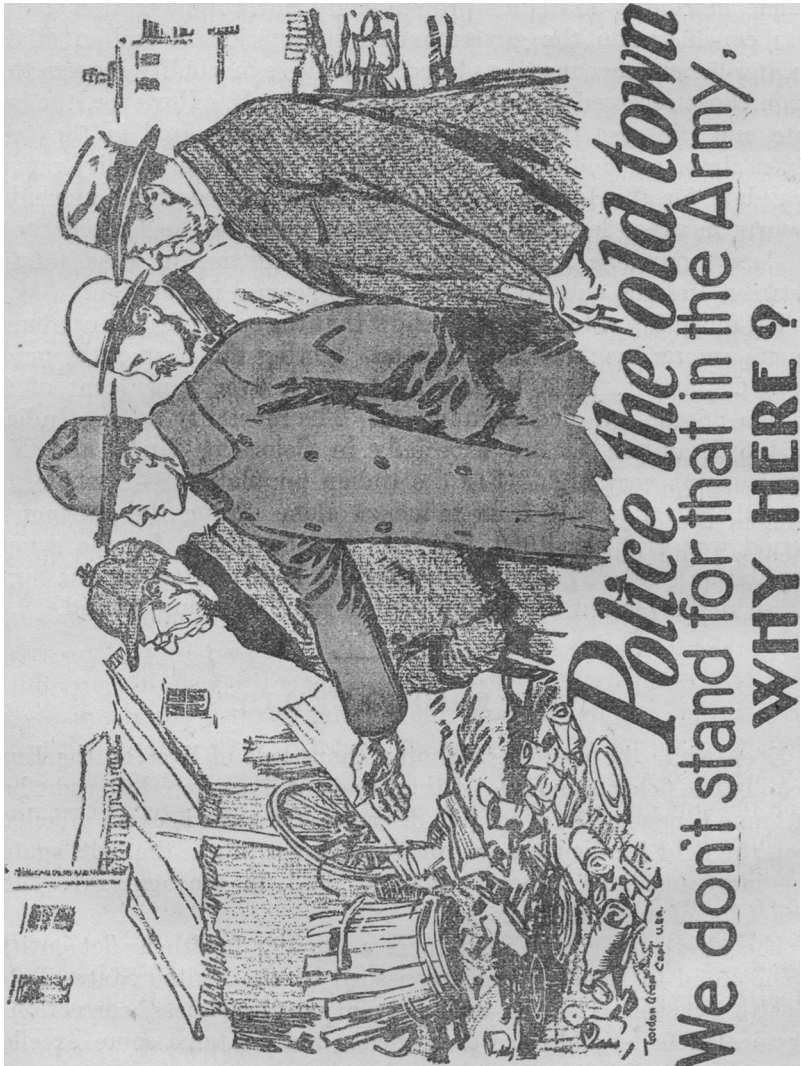
Even while the war was claiming thousands of lives on the European battle fields, hundreds of thousands of lives were lost right here at home because of preventable diseases. The war is over. We have won the fight for democracy, but we have yet to win the fight against this more insidious, more permanent, and, in the aggregate, more direct foe of mankind—disease.

The above paragraph introduces a popular health leaflet entitled "The Road to Health," recently issued by the United States Public Health Service. It deals with prevention of sickness, correction of physical defects, and rules of hygiene, and contains some excellent suggestions and advice in concise form.

This pamphlet may be obtained free of charge by addressing the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS URGED TO HELP IN SANITATION.

Through the courtesy of Brig. Gen. Munson, Chief of the Morale Branch, General Staff, we are able to reproduce an instructive poster issued by that office dealing with community sanitation. This



admirably supplements an hour's instruction on personal and general hygiene which each soldier receives just prior to discharge and encourages him to apply the principles of hygiene and sanitation learned in the Army to an improvement of conditions in his home community.

SOME SUGGESTED VENEREAL DISEASE ORDINANCES.

While a large part of the administrative efforts to control venereal diseases consists in educating the people concerning the nature of these diseases and their influence on the health and welfare of mankind, restrictive public measures also play an important rôle.

The campaign waged in this country against the venereal diseases has already been carried on sufficiently long to indicate the desirability of a number of legislative enactments having to do with the reporting of cases of venereal disease, the detention of certain types of venereally infected, the control of prostitution, the traffic in patent nostrums for the cure of venereal diseases, and the like. Based on this experience and on general epidemiological principles the Public Health Service, through its Division of Venereal Diseases, has just prepared a compilation of suggested ordinances which have proved successful in combating venereal diseases.¹

These measures are recommended for municipal enactment with the suggestion that in every case they be examined by competent local counsel for changes in form, or in substance if necessary, as may be dictated by special constitutional, legislative, or charter considerations.

It is manifestly impossible to prepare forms of ordinances which will, in the original wordings, exactly fit the varying local requirements. The purpose of the several ordinances contained in this pamphlet is only to suggest in substance desirable and effective legislation. Changes in titles, enacting clauses, penalty provisions, and other formal or administrative details may be found necessary.

It is presumed that every city has general legislation prohibiting prostitution, pandering, and the keeping of disorderly houses, and the suggested measures are supplemental to such general legislation.

Each of these suggested ordinances has been in successful operation in some city and has been found effective in its particular phase of the general fight to prevent the spread of venereal diseases.

Therefore, it is further suggested that alterations of text be confined as much as possible to purely formal considerations.

Persons interested in such legislation or ordinances may obtain copies of this bulletin by addressing the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

¹ Venereal Disease Ordinances. V. D. Bulletin No. 39. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED APRIL 26, 1919, IN CITIES.

The table following shows the registered deaths from all causes and from pneumonia (all forms) and influenza combined in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended April 26, 1919.

The data are taken from the "Weekly Health Index," April 29, 1919, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Registered deaths and annual death rates per 1,000 population in certain large cities of the United States, week ended Apr. 26, 1919—Deaths from all causes, and from pneumonia (all forms) and influenza combined.

City.	Population July 1, 1918, estimated.	Total deaths, all causes.	Annual death rate per 1,000.	Annual death rate for prece- ding years. ¹	Influenza and pneu- monia (all forms).	
					Number of deaths.	Annual death rate per 1,000.
Albany, N. Y.	112,565	36	16.7	C 20.4	11	5.1
Atlanta, Ga.	201,732	44	11.4	C 18.4		
Baltimore, Md.	269,981	233	18.1	A 20.2	34	2.6
Boston, Mass.	785,245	246	16.3	A 17.8	31	2.1
Buffalo, N. Y.	473,229	144	15.9	C 18.5	20	2.2
Cambridge, Mass.	111,432	27	12.6	A 13.8	5	2.3
Chicago, Ill.	2,593,681	622	12.5	A 15.5	81	1.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.	418,022	127	15.8	C 17.1	13	1.6
Cleveland, Ohio.	810,306	203	13.1	C 16.9	45	2.9
Columbus, Ohio.	225,296	68	15.7	C 16.9	9	2.1
Dayton, Ohio.	130,655	25	10.0	C 19.2	7	2.8
Denver, Colo.		68				
Fall River, Mass.	128,392	28	11.4	C 18.7	5	2.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	135,450	41	15.8	C 20.8		
Indianapolis, Ind.	289,577	76	13.7	C 25.2		
Jersey City, N. J.	318,770	92	15.0	C 14.2		
Kansas City, Mo.	313,785	93	15.5	C 20.4	18	3.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	568,495	131	12.0	A 13.9	7	0.6
Louisville, Ky.	242,707	74	15.9	C 27.3	7	1.5
Lowell, Mass.	109,081	41	19.6	A 18.7	6	2.9
Memphis, Tenn.	151,759	41	13.8	C 20.2	5	1.7
Milwaukee, Wis.	453,481	129	14.8	A 13.3	32	3.7
Minneapolis, Minn.	383,442	102	13.0	C 16.2		
Nashville, Tenn.	119,215	39	17.1	C 32.8	5	2.2
Newark, N. J.	428,684	100	12.2	C 19.5		
New Haven, Conn.	154,865	36	12.1	C 12.5		
New Orleans, La.	382,273	123	16.8	A 18.9		
New York, N. Y.	5,215,879	1,489	14.9	C 16.0	274	2.7
Oakland, Calif.	214,206	46	11.2	A 10.5		
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,761,371	527	15.6	3 16.7	94	2.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	593,303	177	15.6	C 26.1	48	4.2
Portland, Oreg.		61			11	
Providence, R. I.	263,613	61	12.1	C 17.6	10	2.0
Richmond, Va.	167,719	44	14.3	C 20.4	7	2.3
Rochester, N. Y.	264,856	84	16.5	C 14.2	17	3.3
St. Louis, Mo.	779,951	192	12.8	C 10.3	37	2.5
St. Paul, Minn.	257,699	63	12.7	C 12.9		
San Francisco, Calif.	478,530	144	15.7	C 15.7	29	3.2
Seattle, Wash.		96			25	
Spokane, Wash.		18				
Syracuse, N. Y.	161,404	34	11.0	C 20.7	3	1.0
Toledo, Ohio.	262,231	70	13.9	A 15.7	16	3.2
Washington, D. C.	401,681	127	16.5	A 17.2	10	1.3
Worcester, Mass.	173,650	54	16.2	C 18.0		

¹ "A" indicates that the rate given is the average annual death rate per 1,000 population for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates that the rate is the annual death rate per 1,000 population for the corresponding week of 1918.

² Population estimated as of July 1, 1919.

³ Rate is based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

EXTRA-CANTONMENT ZONES—CASES REPORTED WEEK ENDED MAY 3.

CAMP DIX ZONE, N. J.		CAMP GORDON ZONE, GA.	
	Cases.		Cases.
No case of communicable disease reported.		Atlanta:	
FAYETTEVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT, N. C.		Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	1	Chicken pox.....	7
Gonorrhea.....	2	Gonorrhea.....	52
Influenza.....	1	Malaria.....	2
Measles.....	2	Measles.....	8
Syphilis.....	3	Mumps.....	4
CAMP FUNSTON ZONE, KANS.		Scarlet fever.....	5
Chicken pox:		Smallpox.....	40
Manhattan.....	12	Syphilis.....	17
Diphtheria:		Tuberculosis.....	3
Manhattan.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	1
Ogden.....	1	Chamblee:	
Scarlet fever:		Smallpox.....	1
Junction City.....	1	GULFPORT HEALTH DISTRICT, MISS.	
Ogden.....	2	Chicken pox:	
Smallpox:		Gulfport.....	1
Manhattan.....	1	Howison.....	3
GAS AND FLAME SCHOOL ZONE, GA. AND ALA.		Diphtheria:	
Girard:		Biloxi.....	1
Syphilis.....	1	Gonorrhea:	
Whooping cough.....	1	Pascagoula.....	1
Columbus:		Hookworm:	
Gonorrhea.....	1	Sellers.....	1
Measles.....	1	Influenza:	
Mumps.....	1	Biloxi.....	2
Pellagra.....	1	Moss Point.....	1
Pneumonia.....	6	Malaria:	
Smallpox.....	2	Eastside.....	2
Syphilis.....	1	Escatawpa.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	2	Fenton.....	1
Whooping cough.....	11	Gulfport.....	6
Muscogee County:		Handsboro.....	1
Influenza.....	1	Kiln.....	2
Pneumonia.....	1	Logtown.....	3
		Mississippi City.....	2
		Moss Point.....	2
		Pascagoula.....	1

GULFPORT HEALTH DISTRICT, MISS.—continued.

Measles:	Cases.
Biloxi.....	1
Escatawpa.....	5
Moss Point.....	3
Pascagoula.....	1
Mumps:	
Biloxi.....	4
Gulfport.....	3
Pellagra:	
Handsboro.....	1
Moss Point.....	1
Pneumonia:	
Escatawpa.....	2
Gulfport.....	1
Lyman.....	1
Tuberculosis:	
Big Point.....	1
Gulfport.....	1
Moss Point.....	1
Typhoid fever:	
Pascagoula.....	1
Whooping cough:	
Biloxi.....	1
Escatawpa.....	1
Gulfport.....	1
Pascagoula.....	1
Saucier.....	4
CAMP JACKSON ZONE, S. C.	
Columbia:	
Chicken pox.....	4
Measles.....	1
Paratyphoid fever.....	2
Smallpox.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	1
Whooping cough.....	1
Government clinic:	
Gonorrhea.....	32
Syphilis.....	16

CAMP LEE ZONE, VA.

Chesterfield County:	
Scarlet fever.....	2
Petersburg:	
Gonorrhea.....	2
Measles.....	1
Syphilis.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	1
Prince George County:	
Chicken pox.....	1
CAMP LEWIS ZONE, WASH.	
Chicken pox:	
Roy.....	1
Influenza:	
Steilacoom.....	2
Measles:	
Steilacoom.....	3
Mumps:	
Parkland.....	3
Smallpox:	
Parkland.....	1

MUSCLE SHOALS SANITARY DISTRICT, ALA.

Lauderdale County:	
Chicken pox.....	2
Mumps.....	3
Smallpox.....	13
Tuberculosis.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	1

MUSCLE SHOALS SANITARY DISTRICT, ALA.—contd.

Nitrate plant No. 2:	Cases.
Chancreoid.....	4
Gonorrhea.....	18
Influenza.....	2
Malaria.....	6
Mumps.....	1
Syphilis.....	5

PICRIC ACID PLANT ZONE, GA.

Brunswick:	
Gonorrhea.....	2
Pneumonia.....	1
Smallpox.....	1
Syphilis.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	1

CAMP PIKE ZONE, ARK.

Little Rock:	
Chancreoid.....	1
Chicken pox.....	10
Gonorrhea.....	15
Hookworm.....	1
Influenza.....	1
Malaria.....	3
Measles.....	2
Mumps.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	7
Syphilis.....	10
Tuberculosis.....	11
Typhoid fever.....	1
North Little Rock:	
Chicken pox.....	3
Gonorrhea.....	1
Influenza.....	1
Malaria.....	1
Mumps.....	5
Scarlet fever.....	1
Scarlatina.....	1
Syphilis.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	2

CAMP POLK ZONE, N. C.

Chicken pox:	
Raleigh.....	5
Diphtheria:	
Raleigh.....	1
Gonorrhea:	
Durham.....	5
Durham Township.....	1
Raleigh.....	4
Measles:	
Durham.....	13
House Creek Township.....	1
Raleigh.....	4
Mumps:	
Durham.....	1
Smallpox:	
Durham.....	1
Raleigh.....	1
Syphilis:	
Raleigh.....	7
Tuberculosis:	
Durham.....	1
Typhoid fever:	
Durham.....	1
Whooping cough:	
Durham.....	12

PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK COUNTY HEALTH
DISTRICT, VA.

	Cases.
Chicken pox:	
Port Norfolk	1
Norfolk	2
Measles:	
Norfolk	7
Portsmouth	1
Mumps:	
Norfolk	1
Scarlet fever:	
Portsmouth	1
Norfolk	2
Smallpox:	
Portsmouth	4
Norfolk	8
Syphilis:	
Portsmouth	1
Tuberculosis:	
Portsmouth	2
Typhoid fever:	
Norfolk	1

CAMP SHERMAN ZONE, OHIO.

Chillicothe:	
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	1
Government clinic:	
Gonorrhea	3
Syphilis	1

SOUTHER FIELD ZONE, GA.

Influenza	3
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CAMP TRAVIS ZONE, TEX.

San Antonio:	Cases.
Chaneroid	1
Chicken pox	2
Diphtheria	1
Gonorrhea	16
Measles	1
Pneumonia	4
Syphilis	5
Typhoid fever	1

CAMP UPTON ZONE, N. Y.

Brook Haven:	
Measles	5
Syphilis	2
Tuberculosis	9
Patchogue:	
Chicken pox	1
Diphtheria	1
Tuberculosis	1
Riverhead:	
Chicken pox	2
German measles	1
Mumps	2

WILMINGTON SANITARY DISTRICT, N. C.

Wilmington:	
Diphtheria	6
Gonorrhea	13
Malaria	1
Pneumonia	3
Syphilis	7
Tuberculosis	1
Typhoid fever	3

DISEASE CONDITIONS AMONG TROOPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following data are taken from telegraphic reports received in the office of the Surgeon General of the United States Army for the week ended April 25, 1919. Reports from the American Expeditionary Forces are delayed in transmission, and the "current week" for troops in the American Expeditionary Forces is not the same period as "current week" for troops in the United States.

	Current week.	Last week.
Annual admission rate per 1,000 (all causes)	521.04	547.00
All troops in United States	810.39	872.35
American Expeditionary Forces	420.82	436.18
Annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only)	462.10	470.98
All troops in United States	698.79	736.93
American Expeditionary Forces	380.13	380.39
Noneffective per 1,000 on day of report	42.54	44.75
All troops in United States ¹	52.95	53.99
American Expeditionary Forces	38.94	41.61
Annual death rate per 1,000 (all causes)	6.84	6.17
All troops in United States ¹	8.98	7.22
American Expeditionary Forces	6.10	5.81
Annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only)	4.49	4.48
All troops in United States ¹	7.01	6.16
American Expeditionary Forces	3.62	3.91

¹ Sick and death rates among troops in the United States will continue to be relatively high, as the numerical strength of troops in the United States continues to decline from week to week as a result of demobilization. Well men only are eligible for discharge, while the sick and otherwise disabled are retained in service for further treatment. The continued influx of sick and wounded (properly chargeable to commands overseas) is another factor tending to increase rates in the United States and to diminish correspondingly similar rates overseas.

Cases of special diseases reported during the week ended Apr. 25, 1919.

Camp.	Pneu- monia.	Dys- en- tery.	Mala- ria.	Venereal diseases.		Influ- enza.	Meas- les.	Men- ingit- is.	Scar- let fever.	Annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only).	Nonef- fective rate per 1,000 on day of report.
				Total.	New infect- ions.						
Bowie.....	2		3	36	5					1,794.52	180.18
Bragg.....										472.72	13.22
Custer.....	1			8	2					718.32	31.24
Devens.....	9			12		32		3	1	535.66	83.98
Dix.....				12	9					907.56	103.02
Dodge.....	4			5	2				3	1,106.53	82.79
Funston.....				6						559.18	58.51
Gordon.....			3	8		1			1	1,104.49	70.13
Grant.....	3			28	2		3			1,107.36	81.26
Humphreys.....				2						428.82	30.83
Jackson.....	3		2	22						1,008.53	79.13
Kearny.....										1,159.64	133.80
Henry Knox.....	1			5						263.87	7.51
Lee.....			1	18	7				1	1,226.88	100.81
Lewis.....	2		1	5	3		1			1,009.90	115.76
Meade.....	4			27	1				2	1,195.69	79.25
Pike.....	4			37	6					1,092.05	113.40
Shelby.....	2		1	9	9					847.73	79.05
Sherman.....	1			6	5	17			1	843.99	96.71
Taylor.....	1			12	6	1			1	1,498.21	127.42
Travis.....	2			4	2	1				848.30	22.03
Upton.....	3			23	4	3				837.36	52.18
Northeastern Department.....	1			2			1			551.12	24.31
Eastern Department.....				17	6	3				505.26	18.56
Southeastern Department.....			1	17	7	1				852.66	24.10
Central Department.....				4						778.08	21.70
Southern Department.....	4			66	10	8				1,026.20	59.17
Western Department.....		1		17	10	1	1		6	737.48	28.12
Aviation camps.....			1	14			2			822.19	38.42
Port of embarkation:											
Hoboken.....	5	1		11		21	9	1	3	659.72	70.24
Newport News.....	3			28	6	7		1		3,405.53	91.63
Alcatraz Disciplinary Bar- racks.....				7		1			1	623.06	25.96
Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks.....										1,359.47	29.41
Columbus Barracks.....				2						947.30	39.51
Jefferson Barracks.....				2	1				1	1,066.16	37.27
Fort Logan.....				5						1,430.14	116.06
Fort McDowell.....				3	3					2,017.24	61.78
Fort Sill.....				1		4				1,919.04	32.14
Fort Slocum.....				8	8					410.27	20.18
Fort Thomas.....				3						603.82	25.95
West Point.....				2	2					1,102.11	31.79
Arsenals.....										689.39	16.41
Miscellaneous small sta- tions.....				11						613.82	31.40
Total.....	55	2	13	516	116	101	17	5	22	810.39	52.96

Number of deaths at large camps in the United States, during week ended Apr. 25, 1919.

Camp.	Strength.	Deaths.		Camp.	Strength.	Deaths.	
		All causes.	Disease only.			All causes.	Disease only.
Bowie.....	3,796	1	0	Taylor.....	10,103	2	2
Bragg.....	1,210	0	0	Travis.....	4,720	2	1
Custer.....	7,840	1	.....	Upton.....	16,271	2	1
Devens.....	29,227	1	.....	Northeastern Department.....	3,208	0	0
Dix.....	11,234	2	1	Eastern Department.....	17,297	0	0
Dodge.....	7,331	2	1	Southeastern Department.....	8,047	0	0
Fanston.....	4,836	1	1	Central Department.....	4,745	0	0
Gordon.....	7,015	2	2	Southern Department.....	30,919	2	1
Grant.....	10,197	3	3	Western Department.....	11,079	0	0
Humphreys.....	2,789	0	0	Aviation camps.....	19,103	3	.....
Jackson.....	9,023	0	0	Ports of embarkation:			
Kearny.....	3,677	1	1	Hoboken.....	36,100	4	4
Henry Knox.....	10,254	2	1	Newport News.....	14,466	3	3
Lee.....	8,392	2	1	All others.....	90,502	34	31
Lewis.....	5,149	1	1				
Meade.....	10,220	1	1	Total.....	422,655	73	57
Pike.....	5,714	0	0				
Shelby.....	3,251	1	1				
Sherman.....	14,915	0	0				

Annual admission rate per 1,000 for certain diseases.

Disease.	Troops in United States.		American Expeditionary Forces.	
	Current week.	Last week.	Current week.	Last week.
Pneumonia.....	6.76	12.08	12.01	11.70
Dysentery.....	.24	.11	.12	.44
Malaria.....	1.60	1.77	.88	.80
Venereal.....	63.49	65.75	37.14	38.39
Paratyphoid.....	0.0	0.0	.12	.04
Typhoid.....	0.0	0.0	.38	2.18
Measles.....	2.09	1.89	2.78	2.22
Meningitis.....	.61	.23	.89	1.61
Scarlet fever.....	2.70	3.31	.89	.43
Influenza.....	12.42	24.64	.....	.....

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

Telegraphic Reports for Week Ended May 3, 1919.

Alabama.—State totals: Typhoid fever 3, smallpox 1, measles 50, scarlet fever 6, tuberculosis (pulmonary) 16, influenza 5, lethargic encephalitis 1, venereal diseases 123.

Arkansas.—State totals: Malaria 72, measles 20, smallpox 31, tuberculosis 11, mumps 11, pellagra 8, chickenpox 7, scarlet fever 6, influenza 6, whooping cough 5, typhoid fever 2, trachoma 1.

California.—Influenza: 481 cases reported. Smallpox: Cases reported 15, of which in Tulare County 2, Dinuba 1, Riverside city 1, Chico 1, Los Angeles city 2, Long Beach 5, San Francisco 3. Typhoid fever: Cases reported 10, of which in Eureka 1, Los Angeles city 1, Contra Costa County 1, Oakland 1, San Francisco 4, San Joaquin County 2. Cerebrospinal meningitis: Lodi 1.

Connecticut.—Cerebrospinal meningitis: Bridgeport 1. Poliomyelitis: Middletown 1. Leprosy: Hartford 1. Influenza, 30 cases reported.

Florida.—State totals: Typhoid fever 12, malaria 13, smallpox 3, scarlet fever 3, diphtheria 5. Epidemic meningitis: Okeechobee County 1, Sumter County 1.

Georgia.—State totals: Hookworm 2, cerebrospinal meningitis 2, chicken pox 21, dysentery (amebic) 1, dysentery (bacillary) 8, German measles 1, gonorrhea 38, influenza 16, malaria 44, measles 35, mumps, 25, pneumonia (acute lobar) 25, scarlet fever 5, septic sore throat 4, smallpox 84, syphilis 24, tuberculosis (pulmonary) 5, tuberculosis (other than pulmonary) 1, typhoid fever 6, whooping cough 3.

Illinois.—Diphtheria: Cases reported 166, of which in Chicago 127. Scarlet fever: Cases reported 110, of which in Chicago 58, Baldwin 15, Rockford 4, Normal 3. Smallpox: Cases reported 105, of which in Peoria 12, Pekin 11, Galesburg 8, Mendota 8, Palmyra 7, Noble 7, Canton 5, Bloomington 4, Dubois 4, Champaign 3, Fairmont 3. Meningitis: Chicago 1, Kenilworth 1. Poliomyelitis: Chicago 2, Sydney 1. Lethargic encephalitis: Chicago 1. Influenza: Cases reported 86, of which in Chicago 67, Monmouth 17. Gonorrhea 229, syphilis 52.

Indiana.—Reports by counties. Scarlet fever in Wabash, Porter, Jay, and Hendricks. Smallpox in Park, Vermilion, Jay, Jennings, and Morgan. Diphtheria: Kosciusko 3, Howard 1, Hendricks epidemic, Dekalb 1, and Tippecanoe 1. Typhoid fever: Cass 1, Lake 1, Jefferson 1, and Laporte 1. Measles in St. Joseph. Syphilis 51, gonorrhea 49.

Iowa.—Cerebrospinal meningitis: Mason City 1. Chancroid: Council Bluffs 2. Chicken pox: Davenport 3, Dubuque 2. Diphtheria: Council Bluffs 5, Davenport 2, Des Moines 3, Dubuque 2, Mason City 1, Ottumwa 2, Sigourney 1. Gonorrhea: Clarion 1, Council Bluffs 9, Davenport 3, Des Moines 11, Iowa City 3, Kirkville 1, Prairie City 1, Rome 1, Spencer 2, Vincent 1. Mumps, Fort Des Moines 1, Northwood 10. Scarlet fever: Burlington 3, Council Bluffs 1, Des Moines 13, Postville 2, Seymour 2. Smallpox: Albia 2, Albion 1, Boone 8, Burlington 1, Cedar Rapids 12, Council Bluffs 8, Davenport 12, Des Moines 1, Fort Dodge 7, Marion 5, Mason City 7, Ottumwa 5, Seymour 1. Syphilis: Council Bluffs 4, Des Moines 6, Dubuque 1, Forest City 1, Iowa Falls 1, Newton 1. In rural districts of the following counties. Diphtheria: Wright 1. Scarlet fever: Adair 2, Chickasaw 1, Clinton 7, Des Moines 1, Fremont 1, Hancock 1, Jasper 2, Marion 2, Plymouth 3. Smallpox: Buena Vista 2, Emmett 1, Hamilton 1, Montgomery 1, Wright 1.

Kansas.—Meningitis: Kansas City 1. State totals: Influenza 258, typhoid fever 5, smallpox 83, diphtheria 15, scarlet fever 44.

Louisiana.—State totals: Influenza 8, meningitis 1, leprosy 1, smallpox 42, typhoid fever 11, diphtheria 6, scarlet fever 15, gonorrhea 81, syphilis 24, chancroid 4.

Maine.—Chicken pox: Portland 3, Sanford 1. Diphtheria: Westbrook 2. Gonorrhea: Auburn 2, Augusta 2, Camden 2, Mexico 2, Portland 8, Rumford 5, Bangor 1, Bar Harbor 1, Biddeford 1, Brownfield 1, Burnswick 1, Fryeburg 1, Jonesport 1, Kennebunkport 1, Rockland 1, Rockport 1. Measles: Portland 1. Mumps: Bath 2, Portland 1. Pneumonia: Sanford 1. Scarlet fever: Elliot 1, Randolph 1, Farmington 1, Bangor 1, South Portland 1, Wiscasset 1, Portland 8. Smallpox: Bath 1, Staceyville 1. Syphilis: Augusta 2, Bangor 2, Portland 3, Rumford 2, Bar Harbor 1, Camden 1, Moscow 1, Mexico 1, Sanford 1. Influenza: Portland 1, Waterboro 24. Tuberculosis: Cases reported 24.

Massachusetts.—Unusual prevalence of disease reported. Measles: Fall River 55, Worcester 44. Diphtheria: Greenfield 4, Adams 3.

Minnesota.—Smallpox (new foci): Benton County (Sauk Rapids village) 2, Nicollet County (North Mankato village) 2, Mower County (Leroy village) 1, Ramsey County (North St. Paul) 1, Travers County (Clifton Township) 1, St. Louis County (Hibbing village) 1. Syphilis 69, gonorrhea 77, chancroid 4, cerebrospinal meningitis 3, poliomyelitis 1.

New Jersey.—Cases reported: Influenza 118, pneumonia 109. Smallpox reported present in Weymouth Township (Atlantic County) and Camden city (Camden County).

New York.—(Outside of New York City.) Typhoid fever 16, measles 381, scarlet fever 148, whooping cough 63, diphtheria 158, smallpox 1. Cerebrospinal meningitis: Lackawanna city 4, Hempstead 2, Newburgh 2, Tarrytown 1. Poliomyelitis: Uniontown 1. Pneumonia 76. Voluntary reports: Syphilis 137, gonorrhea 26.

North Carolina.—State totals: Whooping cough 113, measles 292, diphtheria 31, scarlet fever 7, septic sore throat 3, smallpox 62, chicken pox 39, infantile paralysis 1, typhoid fever 10, epidemic meningitis 1, broncho-pneumonia 23, lobar-pneumonia 25, cholera infantum 2, dysentery (bacillary) 3, gonorrhea 118, syphilis 63, chancroid 13, syphilis and gonorrhea 8, syphilis and chancroid 2, gonorrhea balanitis and syphilis 1. Influenza: Cleveland County 42, city of Greensboro 2.

Ohio.—Diphtheria: Youngstown 5. Scarlet fever: Cincinnati 35, Kent 11. Smallpox: Youngstown 15, Hamilton 15, Steubenville 8. New focus in Marion township (Hancock County) reporting 14 cases. Typhoid fever: Wellsville 4. Influenza negligible.

Oregon.—Influenza: Portland reports 41 cases and 3 deaths, Clackamas 3, Hood River 8, Linn 4, and Tillamook 12 cases.

Vermont.—No outbreak or unusual prevalence.

Virginia.—Smallpox: Alexandria County 1, Norfolk 10, Warren 1, Middlesex 1, Spotsylvania 2, Halifax 1. Influenza: 17 new cases reported.

Washington.—Smallpox: Spokane 6, Tacoma 14, Ellensburg 4, Hoquiam 6, Yakima County 8, Yakima city 8. Scarlet fever generally prevalent throughout the State.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for March, 1919.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		Kansas—Continued.	
Franklin County.....	1	Montgomery County—	
Houston County.....	1	Tyro (R. D.).....	1
Jefferson County.....	4	Wyandotte County—	
Lawrence County.....	1	Kansas City.....	1
Mobile County.....	2	Total.....	7
Montgomery County.....	2		
Tuscaloosa County.....	2	Nebraska:	
Total.....	13	Dixon County.....	1
		Chase County.....	1
California:		Total.....	2
Imperial County—		Oregon:	
El Centro.....	1	Portland.....	2
Los Angeles County.....	1		
Long Beach.....	1	South Dakota:	
Los Angeles City.....	3	Hanson County.....	1
Plumas County.....	1	Minnehaha County.....	1
San Benito County.....	1	Total.....	2
San Francisco.....	6		
Tulare County.....	1	Virginia:	
Total.....	15	Henrico County—	
Kansas:		Richmond.....	3
Greenwood County—		Lee County.....	2
Severy (R. D.).....	1	Loudoun County.....	1
Jackson County—		Shenandoah County.....	1
Soldier.....	1	Washington County—	
Marion County—		Bristol.....	1
Marion.....	2	Wise County.....	1
Marshall County—		Total.....	9
Beattie.....	1		

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 19, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1
Baltimore, Md.....	1	1	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1	.....
Birmingham, Ala.....	2	.....	Newton, Mass.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	4	3	New York, N. Y.....	13	8
Brookline, Mass.....	1	1	Norristown, Pa.....	1	.....
Carlisle, Pa.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	1
Chelsea, Mass.....	1	.....	Providence, R. I.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	2	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Dallas, Tex.....	1	.....	San Angelo, Tex.....	.....	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	1	San Antonio, Tex.....	3	1
Harrison, N. J.....	1	1	Seattle, Wash.....	3	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	1	Somerville, Mass.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1	1	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	.....
Macon, Ga.....	.....	1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	.....
Malden, Mass.....	1	.....		

CHANCROID.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended May 3, 1919.

	Cases.		Cases.
Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala.....	4	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	1
Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	1		

DIPHTHERIA.**Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended May 3, 1919.**

Cases.		Cases.	
Camp Funston zone, Kans.....	2	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	1
Gulfport health district, Miss.....	1	Camp Upton zone, N. Y.....	1
Camp Polk zone, N. C.....	1	Wilmington sanitary district, N. C.....	6
Camp Sherman zone, Ohio.....	1		

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1032.

GONORRHEA.**Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended May 3, 1919.**

Cases.		Cases.	
Fayetteville sanitary district, N. C.....	2	Picrie acid plant zone, Ga.....	2
Gas and Flame School zone, Ga. and Ala.	1	Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	16
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	52	Camp Polk zone, N. C.....	10
Gulfport health district, Miss.....	1	Camp Sherman zone, Ohio.....	3
Camp Jackson zone, S. C.....	32	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	16
Camp Lee zone, Va.....	2	Wilmington sanitary district, N. C.....	13
Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala.....	18		

INFLUENZA.**Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended May 3, 1919.**

Cases.		Cases.	
Fayetteville sanitary district, N. C.....	1	Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala.....	2
Gas and Flame school zone, Ga. and Ala.	1	Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	2
Gulfport health district, Miss.....	3	Souther Field zone, Ga.....	3
Camp Lewis zone, Wash.....	2		

LEPROSY.**San Francisco, Calif., March, 1919.**

During March a case of leprosy was reported in San Francisco, Calif., in the person of A. B., male, a native of the Philippine Islands, 24 years of age. The patient, now in the isolation hospital, had lived in the United States five years; three years in San Francisco, and previously in Salinas, Calif. The disease was diagnosed clinically March 1, 1919.

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS.**California and Nebraska, March, 1919.**

During March eight cases of lethargic encephalitis were reported in California and one case was reported in Nebraska.

MALARIA.**Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended May 3, 1919.**

Cases.		Cases.	
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	2	Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	4
Gulfport health district, Miss.....	21	Wilmington sanitary district, N. C.....	1
Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala.....	6		

MALARIA—Continued.

State Reports for March, 1919.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		Virginia—Continued.	
Autauga County	12	Halifax County	2
Baldwin County	1	South Boston	4
Colbert County	1	Hanover County	9
Franklin County	1	Henrico County	2
Geneva County	1	Richmond	1
Houston County	11	Isle of Wight County	10
Jefferson County	5	James City County	2
Lamar County	4	King and Queen County	4
Lawrence County	1	King George County	8
Madison County	7	King William County	3
Mobile County	1	West Point	1
Montgomery County	1	Lee County	1
Pickens County	6	Louisa County	2
Russell County	1	Mecklenburg County	7
Samter County	1	Middlesex County	4
Tuscaloosa County	17	Nansemond County	1
Total	71	Suffolk	1
California:		Northampton County	1
San Diego County—		Cape Charles	4
San Diego	1	Eastville	2
Tulare County	1	Northumberland County	1
Total	2	Pittsylvania County	3
Virginia:		Toshes	5
Accomac County	11	Powhatan County	5
Alexandria County	1	Prince George County	7
Augusta County—		Prince William County	4
Staunton	2	Southampton County	1
Brunswick County	4	Franklin	2
Brodnax	1	Surry County	1
Chesterfield County—		Sussex County	1
Winterpock	2	Stony Creek	2
Franklin County	1	Warwick County	3
Frederick County	1	Wise County—	
Gloucester County	1	Glamorgan	1
Goochland County	2	York County—	
Greensville County	3	Yorktown	2
Emporia	3	Total	139

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 19, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Joplin, Mo.	1	.....	Palestine, Tex.	6	.....
Little Rock, Ark.	1	.....	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	1	.....		

MEASLES.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended May 3, 1919.

Cases.	Cases.
Fayetteville sanitary district, N. C.	2
Gas and Flame school zone, Ga. and Ala.	1
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.	8
Gulfport health district, Miss.	10
Camp Jackson zone, S. C.	1
Camp Lee zone, Va.	1
Camp Lewis zone, Wash.	3
Camp Pike zone, Ark.	2
Camp Polk zone, N. C.	18
Portsmouth and Norfolk County health district, Va.	8
Camp Travis zone, Tex.	1
Camp Upton zone, N. Y.	5

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1032.

PELLAGRA.**Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended May 3, 1919.**

	Cases.		Cases.
Gas and Flame school zone, Ga. and Ala.....	1	Gulfport health district, Miss.....	2

State Reports for March, 1919.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		California:	
Baldwin County.....	1	Los Angeles County—	
Calhoun County.....	1	Los Angeles.....	1
Colbert County.....	1	Pasadena.....	1
Dallas County.....	1	San Bernardino County.....	1
Dekalb County.....	1	Total.....	3
Elmore County.....	1		
Escambia County.....	1	Virginia:	
Etowah County.....	2	Accomac County.....	1
Franklin County.....	2	Dinwiddie County—	
Jackson County.....	1	Petersburg.....	4
Jefferson County.....	6	Hanover County.....	2
Lauderdale County.....	1	Lee County.....	1
Marengo County.....	1	Montgomery County—	
Mobile County.....	13	Cambridge.....	1
Montgomery County.....	1	Spotsylvania County—	
Talladega County.....	5	Fredericksburg.....	1
Tallahassee County.....	1	Wise County.....	1
Tuscaloosa County.....	10	Wise.....	1
Washington County.....	1	Total.....	12
Total.....	51		

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 19, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Atlanta, Ga.....		1	Greenville, S. C.....	3	
Birmingham, Ala.....	1		San Antonio, Tex.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1		Spartanburg, S. C.....		1
Columbus, Ohio.....	2		Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	1	

PNEUMONIA.**Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended May 3, 1919.**

	Cases.		Cases.
Gas and Flame school zone, Ga. and Ala.....	7	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	4
Gulfport health district, Miss.....	4	Wilmington sanitary district, N. C.....	3
Picric acid plant zone, Ga.....	1		

PNEUMONIA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 19, 1919.

Place.	Lobar.		All forms.		Place.	Lobar.		All forms.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Atlanta, Ga.			3	3	Lorain, Ohio.	3	2		
Atlantic City, N. J.	1	1			Los Angeles, Calif.	13	4	13	9
Baltimore, Md.	25	9			Lynn, Mass.	2	2		
Barre, Vt.	1				Macon, Ga.			1	6
Beaumont, Tex.	2	2			Manchester, N. H.	2	2		
Boston, Mass.	42	18			Manitowoc, Wis.			1	1
Cambridge, Mass.	5	1			Marlboro, Mass.	1	1		
Camden, N. J.	8	1			Marquette, Mich.	1			
Charleston, W. Va.	1				Medford, Mass.	3			
Chelsea, Mass.	2				Montclair, N. J.			1	1
Chicago, Ill.			279	102	Morgantown, W. Va.	2			
Cleveland, Ohio.	62	43			Mount Vernon, N. Y.	4	1		
Dallas, Tex.	1				New Bedford, Mass.	2	2		
Dayton, Ohio.	8	8			New York, N. Y.			164	263
Detroit, Mich.	10	16	18	33	Oak Park, Ill.	1	3		
Duluth, Minn.	4	3			Orange, N. J.	2	3		
East Orange, N. J.	1	2			Palestine, Tex.	2			
Elizabeth, N. J.	3	3			Pasadena, Calif.			1	
Elmira, N. Y.	1	2			Passaic, N. J.	2	2		
El Paso, Tex.	2				Paterson, N. J.	16			
Englewood, N. J.	1	2			Philadelphia, Pa.	87	40		
Fall River, Mass.	5	4			Phillipsburg, N. J.	1	1		
Flint, Mich.	2				Pittsfield, Mass.	1	1		
Fort Scott, Kans.	1				Pontiac, Mich.	1	1		
Fort Worth, Tex.	5	5			Rochester, N. Y.	18	3		
Framingham, Mass.	1	2			Salem, Mass.	2	2		
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3	1			Salt Lake City, Utah.	1	1		
Green Bay, Wis.	1	1			San Antonio, Tex.	2			
Harrison, N. J.	1				San Diego, Calif.			1	1
Haverhill, Mass.	4	1			Sandusky, Ohio.			3	3
Holyoke, Mass.	1				Sanford, Me.	1	1		
Hoquiam, Wash.			2		Santa Cruz, Calif.	4	2		
Independence, Mo.			2	1	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	1			
Jamestown, N. Y.	4	2			Schenectady, N. Y.	5	2		
Joplin, Mo.	1				Springfield, Mass.	3	3		
Kansas City, Kans.			11		Trenton, N. J.	1	2		
Kansas City, Mo.			6	23	Westfield, Mass.	2			
Kearny, N. J.	3	1			Wichita, Kans.	1	1		
Lackawanna, N. Y.	3	2			Winston-Salem, N. C.	2	1		
Leominster, Mass.	1	1			Winthrop, Mass.	1			
Lockport, N. Y.	2	1			Worcester, Mass.	3	2		
Long Branch, N. J.	1	1							

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

State Reports for March, 1919.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		South Dakota:	
Lawrence County	1	Custer County	1
California:		Virginia:	
Alameda County—		Franklin County	1
Oakland	1	Lee County	3
Nebraska:		Powhatan County	1
Lancaster County	1	Washington County	1
		Total	6

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued,**City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 19, 1919.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	1	Lowell, Mass.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	1	.....
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	2	.....		

RABIES IN ANIMALS.**Findlay, Ohio, Week Ended April 19, 1919.**

One case of rabies in animals was reported at Findlay, Ohio, during the week ended April 19, 1919.

RABIES IN MAN.**New York, N. Y., Week Ended April 19, 1919.**

During the week ended April 19, 1919, one case with one death from rabies was reported in New York, N. Y.

SCARLET FEVER.**Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended May 3, 1919.**

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Funston zone, Kans.....	3	Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	8
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	5	Portsmouth and Norfolk County health dis-	
Camp Lee zone, Va.....	2	trict, Va.....	3

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1032.

SMALLPOX.**Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended May 3, 1919.**

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Funston zone, Kans.....	1	Picric acid plant zone, Ga.....	1
Gas and Flame school zone, Ga. and Ala.....	2	Camp Polk zone, N. C.....	2
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	41	Portsmouth and Norfolk County health dis-	
Camp Jackson zone, S. C.....	1	trict, Va.....	12
Camp Lewis zone, Wash.....	1	Camp Sherman zone, Ohio.....	1
Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala.....	13		

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for March, 1919—Vaccination Histories.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
California:						
Alameda County—						
Alameda.....	1				1	
Oakland.....	2				2	
Butte County.....	3				1	2
Chico.....	38			3	35	
Colusa County.....	1				1	
Fresno County.....	4			1	3	
Fresno.....	1					1
Humboldt County.....	1					1
Eureka.....	9					9
Imperial County—						
El Centro.....	2				2	
Los Angeles County—						
Long Beach.....	2				2	
Los Angeles.....	22		1		21	
Sierra Madre.....	3				3	
Orange County.....	1				1	
Sacramento County—						
Sacramento.....	1					1
San Bernardino County—						
Redlands.....	2				2	
San Diego County.....	1					1
San Francisco.....	51		1	4	44	2
Santa Clara County.....	1		1			
Santa Cruz County.....	1				1	
Watsonville.....	1				1	
Sutter County.....	4				4	
Yuba City.....	1				1	
Tulare County.....	10		1		9	
Delano.....	1				1	
Tuolumne County.....	1				1	
Yuba County—						
Marysville.....	31			3	28	
Total.....	196		4	11	164	17
Kansas:						
Allen County—						
Gas City.....	4				4	
Atchison County—						
Atchison (R. D. 5).....	61			1	60	
Cummings.....	5				5	
Barber County—						
Isabel.....	8				8	
Barton County—						
Holsington.....	7					7
Brown County—						
Everest.....	1					1
Hiawatha (R. D. 2).....	2				2	
Padonia.....	1					1
Willis.....	1					1
Butler County—						
Augusta.....	2					2
Eldorado.....	2					2
Cherokee County—						
Baxter Springs (R. D.).....	1				1	
Crawford County—						
Frontenac.....	1					1
Pittsburg.....	1					1
Dickinson County—						
Enterprise.....	1					1
Doniphan County—						
Elwood.....	5			1	4	
Wathena (R. D. 1).....	1					1
Finney County—						
Garden City.....	3				3	
Graham County—						
Hill City.....	1				1	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for March, 1919—Vaccination Histories—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Kansas—Continued.						
Greenwood County—						
Madison (R. D.).....	1				1	
Piedmont (R. D.).....	2				2	
Jefferson County—						
Nortonville.....	1				1	
Johnson County—						
Kenneth.....	1				1	
Olathe (R. D. 1).....	2				2	
Kingman County—						
Spivey.....	7					7
Labette County—						
Parsons.....	7				7	
Leavenworth County—						
Jarbalo (R. D.).....	12			1	11	
Logan County—						
Oakley.....	1					1
Lyon County—						
Emporia (R. D. 1).....	3				2	1
Marion County—						
Lehigh.....	9				9	
Marion.....	1				1	
Marshall County—						
Summerfield.....	18				5	13
Miami County—						
Louisburg.....	1					1
Wagstaff.....	1					1
Montgomery County—						
Independence.....	1					1
Morris County—						
Council Grove (R. D.).....	2				2	
Neosho County—						
Earleton.....	2					2
Erie.....	1				1	
Chanute.....	78		1	3	39	35
Norton County—						
Norton.....	5				5	
Osago County—						
Barclay.....	2				2	
Osage City (R. D.).....	4				4	
Pratt County—						
Byers.....	6				6	
Pratt.....	1				1	
Reno County—						
Hutchinson.....	2					2
Republic County—						
Talgo (R. D.).....	2				2	
Riley County—						
Cleburne.....	8				8	
Rooks County—						
Woodston.....	1				1	
Scott County—						
Scott City (R. D.).....	4				4	
Sedgwick County—						
Wichita.....	55					55
Shawnee County—						
Topeka.....	1					1
Sherman County—						
Goodland.....	1				1	
Stafford County—						
Galesburg.....	1				1	
Turon.....	2				2	
Sumner County—						
South Haven (R. D. 5).....	5					5
Portland (R. D. 5).....	5				5	
Wyandotte County—						
Kansas City.....	1					1
Total.....	365		1	6	214	144

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for March, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			South Dakota—Continued.		
Coffee County.....	6	.....	Fall River County.....	5	.....
Colbert County.....	3	.....	Hand County.....	6	.....
Cullman County.....	15	.....	Hughes County.....	1	.....
Etowah County.....	8	.....	Hyde County.....	1	.....
Fayette County.....	21	.....	Lincoln County.....	2	.....
Jackson County.....	4	.....	Minnehaha County.....	7	.....
Jefferson County.....	12	.....	Spink County.....	5	.....
Lauderdale County.....	21	.....	Turner County.....	1	.....
Lee County.....	4	.....	Yankton County.....	15	.....
Madison County.....	12	.....		
Mobile County.....	30	.....	Total.....	124	.....
Pickens County.....	1	.....		
Talladega County.....	1	.....	Virginia:		
Tuscaloosa County.....	1	.....	Alleghany County.....	9	.....
Wilcox County.....	1	.....	Clifton Forge.....	2	.....
Winston County.....	3	.....	Covington.....	4	.....
Total.....	143	.....	Augusta County—		
Nebraska:			Staunton.....	1	.....
Antelope County.....	3	.....	Bedford County.....	11	.....
Brown County.....	1	.....	Botetourt County.....	8	.....
Buffalo County.....	1	.....	Buchanan.....	4	.....
Burt County.....	1	.....	Buchanan County—		
Chase County.....	13	.....	Grundy.....	6	.....
Dawes County.....	1	.....	Carroll County.....	1	.....
Douglas County.....	153	.....	Craig County.....	1	.....
Gage County.....	15	.....	Culpeper County.....	4	.....
Holt County.....	1	.....	Dickenson County.....	10	.....
Howard County.....	1	.....	Clintwood.....	8	.....
Lancaster County.....	132	.....	Floyd County—		
Pawnee County.....	1	.....	Willis.....	1	.....
Richardson County.....	2	.....	Frederick County.....	3	.....
Rock County.....	12	.....	Winchester.....	17	.....
Saunders County.....	13	.....	Giles County.....	5	.....
Seward County.....	7	.....	Grayson County.....	6	.....
Stanton County.....	1	.....	Greensville County.....	2	.....
Wayne County.....	1	.....	Halifax County—		
Total.....	359	.....	Houston.....	2	.....
Oregon:			Henry County.....	3	.....
Columbia County.....	1	.....	King William County.....	29	.....
Hood River County.....	10	.....	Lee County.....	6	.....
Jackson County.....	1	.....	Louisa County.....	4	.....
Lane County.....	6	.....	Lunenburg County.....	26	.....
Morrow County.....	3	.....	Victoria.....	2	.....
Multnomah County.....	1	.....	Montgomery County.....	2	.....
Portland.....	93	.....	Pilot.....	1	.....
Total.....	115	.....	Norfolk County—		
South Dakota:			Norfolk.....	16	.....
Aurora County.....	1	.....	Page County—		
Beadle County.....	23	.....	Shenandoah.....	7	.....
Bon Homme County.....	7	.....	Pittsylvania County.....	12	.....
Brule County.....	18	.....	Chatham.....	1	.....
Brown County.....	1	.....	Princess Anne.....	4	.....
Charles Mix County.....	9	.....	Roanoke County.....	1	.....
Clark County.....	1	.....	Roanoke.....	11	.....
Clay County.....	2	.....	Vinton.....	1	.....
Codington County.....	1	.....	Russell County.....	8	.....
Custer County.....	1	.....	Dante.....	2	.....
Davison County.....	6	.....	Tazewell County—		
Deuel County.....	1	.....	Boisevain.....	1	.....
Douglas County.....	4	.....	Pocahontas.....	1	.....
Edmunds County.....	6	.....	Warwick County—		
			Newport News.....	9	.....
			Wise County.....	3	.....
			Pound.....	1	.....
			Total.....	266	.....

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 19, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Adrian, Mich.	3		Madison, Wis.	4	
Anniston, Ala.	3		Marinette, Wis.	1	
Atchison, Kans.	15		Marion, Ohio	1	
Atlanta, Ga.	38		Middletown, Ohio	2	
Baton Rouge, La.	1	1	Milwaukee, Wis.	5	
Bedford, Ind.	11		Minneapolis, Minn.	17	
Beloit, Wis.	1		Missoula, Mont.	2	
Billings, Mont.	5		Mobile, Ala.	15	
Boise, Idaho.	2		Moline, Ill.	1	
Butte, Mont.	1		Muskogee, Okla.	1	
Canton, Ill.	5		New Orleans, La.	2	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	8		Norfolk, Va.	3	
Chanute, Kans.	19		Ogden, Utah.	4	
Charleston, S. C.	1		Oklahoma City, Okla.	24	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1		Omaha, Nebr.	30	1
Chicago, Ill.	1		Oshkosh, Wis.	9	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	5		Palestine, Tex.		2
Clarksburg, W. Va.	1		Parkersburg, W. Va.	3	
Cleveland, Ohio.	4	1	Parsons, Kans.	3	
Columbia, S. C.	4		Pekin, Ill.	3	
Covington, Ky.	1		Peoria, Ill.	9	
Dallas, Tex.	37		Philadelphia, Pa.	3	
Danville, Ill.	4		Pine Bluff, Ark.	1	
Davenport, Iowa.	16		Piqua, Ohio.	4	
Dayton, Ohio.	2		Pomona, Calif.	1	
Denver, Colo.	6		Portland, Oreg.	29	
Detroit, Mich.	4		Quincy, Ill.	2	
Duluth, Minn.	1		Racine, Wis.	5	
El Paso, Tex.	1		Roanoke, Va.	1	
Everett, Wash.	1		Rock Island, Ill.	3	
Fond du Lac, Wis.	1		St. Joseph, Mo.	14	
Fort Scott, Kans.	1		St. Louis, Mo.	10	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	5		St. Paul, Minn.	11	
Fort Worth, Tex.	1		Salt Lake City, Utah.	7	
Galesburg, Ill.	5		San Antonio, Tex.	3	
Galveston, Tex.	1		Seattle, Wash.	20	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2		Sioux City, Iowa.	1	
Green Bay, Wis.	5		South Bend, Ind.	3	
Hammond, Ind.	1		Spokane, Wash.	11	
Hoboken, N. J.	1		Steubenville, Ohio.	2	
Houliam, Wash.	5		Superior, Wis.	2	
Indianapolis, Ind.	3		Tacoma, Wash.	12	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1		Tiffin, Ohio.	1	
Kansas City, Kans.	2		Toledo, Ohio.	4	
Kansas City, Mo.	8		Topeka, Kans.	6	
Kenosha, Wis.	1		Tulsa, Okla.	4	
Lexington, Ky.	14		Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1	
Lincoln, Nebr.	19		Wichita, Kans.	10	
Long Beach, Calif.	6		Winston-Salem, N. C.	25	
Los Angeles, Calif.	1		Yakima, Wash.	9	
Louisville, Ky.	1		Youngstown, Ohio.	8	

SYPHILIS.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended May 3, 1919.

Cases.	Cases
Fayetteville sanitary district, N. C.	3
Gas and flame school zone, Ga. and Ala.	2
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.	17
Camp Jackson zone, S. C.	16
Camp Lee zone, Va.	1
Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala.	5
Picric acid plant zone, Ga.	2
Camp Pike zone, Ark.	11
Camp Polk zone, N. C.	7
Portsmouth and Norfolk County health district, Va.	1
Camp Sherman zone, Ohio.	1
Camp Travis zone, Tex.	5
Camp Upton zone, N. Y.	2
Wilmington sanitary district, N. C.	7

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 19, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Beaumont, Tex.....		1	New Haven, Conn.....		1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....		1	New Orleans, La.....		1
Galveston, Tex.....		1	New York, N. Y.....		1
Mobile, Ala.....		1	Wilmington, N. C.....		1

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended May 3, 1919.

Cases.	Cases.
Gas and flame school zone, Ga. and Ala..... 2	Camp Pike zone, Ark..... 13
Camp Gordon zone, Ga..... 3	Camp Polk zone, N. C..... 1
Gulport health district, Miss..... 3	Portsmouth and Norfolk County health district, Va..... 2
Camp Jackson zone, S. C..... 1	Camp Sherman zone, Ohio..... 1
Camp Lee zone, Va..... 1	Camp Upton zone, N. Y..... 10
Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala..... 1	Wilmington sanitary district, N. C..... 1
Picric acid plant zone, Ga..... 1	

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1032.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended May 3, 1919.

Cases.	Cases.
Camp Gordon zone, Ga..... 1	Portsmouth and Norfolk County health district, Va..... 1
Gulport health district, Miss..... 1	Camp Travis zone, Tex..... 1
Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala..... 1	Wilmington sanitary district, N. C..... 3
Camp Pike zone, Ark..... 1	
Camp Polk zone, N. C..... 1	

State Reports for March, 1919.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Alabama:		California—Continued.	
Barbour County..... 1		Contra Costa County—	
Bibb County..... 3		Antioch..... 1	
Bullock County..... 1		Imperial County—	
Butler County..... 1		El Centro..... 2	
Conecuh County..... 1		Kern County..... 1	
Covington County..... 1		Los Angeles County—	
Etowah County..... 1		Long Beach..... 1	
Greene County..... 1		Los Angeles..... 9	
Henry County..... 1		Merced County..... 1	
Houston County..... 1		Napa County..... 1	
Jackson County..... 1		Placer County—	
Jefferson County..... 4		Roseville..... 1	
Limestone County..... 1		Riverside County..... 2	
Madison County..... 1		Riverside City..... 2	
Marion County..... 1		Sacramento County—	
Mobile County..... 4		Sacramento..... 1	
Montgomery County..... 1		San Francisco..... 8	
Talladega County..... 2		San Joaquin County—	
Tuscaloosa County..... 1		Stockton..... 1	
Walker County..... 2		Stanislaus County—	
Total..... 30		Newman..... 1	
California:		Total..... 41	
Alameda County—		Kansas:	
Berkeley..... 2		Atchison County—	
Oakland..... 5		Atchison..... 1	
San Leandro..... 1		Butler County—	
Amador County—		Augusta (R. D. 1)..... 1	
Sutter Creek..... 1		Eldorado (R. D. 1)..... 3	

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for March, 1919—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Kansas—Continued.		Virginia—Continued.	
Clark County—		Bedford County.....	1
Englewood.....	1	Botetourt County.....	1
Cloud County—		Carroll County.....	1
Miltonvale (R. D.).....	1	Chesterfield County—	
Shawnee County—		Beach.....	1
Auburn.....	1	Clarke County—	
Wilson County—		Boyce.....	1
Fredonia.....	1	Fauquier County—	
Total.....	9	Catlett.....	4
Nebraska:		Fluvanna County.....	1
Wayne County.....	3	Frederick County—	
Knox County.....	3	Winchester.....	1
Douglas County.....	1	Giles County.....	1
Dodge County.....	1	Greensville County—	
Total.....	8	Emporia.....	1
Oregon:		Henrico County—	
Portland.....	3	Richmond.....	3
South Dakota:		Lee County—	
Codington County.....	1	Keokee.....	1
Virginia:		Madison County.....	1
Accomac County.....	2	Mechlenburg County.....	2
Alexandria County—		Middlesex County.....	1
Alexandria.....	1	Rockbridge County.....	1
Alleghany County.....	1	Southampton County.....	5
Clifton Forge.....	2	Tazewell County.....	4
Lowmoor.....	1	Wise County—	
Augusta County—		Inman.....	3
Greenville.....	1	Norton.....	2
		Pardee.....	1
		Wythe County—	
		Wytheville.....	2
		York County.....	1
		Total.....	43

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 19, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	2		Memphis, Tenn.....	14	5
Battle Creek, Mich.....	1		Methuen, Mass.....	1	
Beaumont, Tex.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1		Missoula, Mont.....	1	
Bedford, Ind.....	5		Mobile, Ala.....	1	
Birmingham, Ala.....	3		Monessen, Pa.....	1	
Boise, Idaho.....	1		Nashville, Tenn.....	2	2
Boston, Mass.....	3	1	Natick, Mass.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....		1	New Castle, Pa.....	1	
Cambridge, Mass.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	1	1
Carlisle, Pa.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	9	1
Chicago, Ill.....	3		Norristown, Pa.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	9	3
Covington, Ky.....	1	1	Quincy, Mass.....	1	
Decatur, Ill.....	1		Raleigh, N. C.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	4	1	Reading, Pa.....	1	
East Chicago, Ind.....		1	Rockford, Ill.....		1
Elizabeth, N. J.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	2	
Fall River, Mass.....	1		St. Paul, Minn.....	2	
Galveston, Tex.....	1		San Antonio, Tex.....	1	
Greensburg, Pa.....	1		Sandusky, Ohio.....	1	
Hammond, Ind.....	1		Springfield, Ill.....	2	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	1	
Haverhill, Mass.....	2		Trenton, N. J.....	1	
Ironton, Ohio.....	1		Washington, D. C.....	1	
Lawrence, Mass.....	1	1	Wichita, Kans.....	1	1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1		Wilmington, Del.....	2	
Louisville, Ky.....	1		Yonkers, N. Y.....	1	

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for March, 1919.

State.	Cases reported.			State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Alabama.....	29	311	36	Oregon.....	14	63	70
California.....	206	71	220	South Dakota.....	9	7	106
Kansas.....	103	229	281	Virginia.....	71	1,020	79
Nebraska.....	45	122	84				

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 19, 1919.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917. (Estimated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Adams, Mass.....	14,406	2	2							
Adrian, Mich.....	11,570	4								
Akron, Ohio.....	93,604	64	1		69		4		8	
Alameda, Calif.....	28,433	5	3		3				1	
Allentown, Pa.....	65,109		4		43				2	
Alliance, Ohio.....	19,581	7								1
Alton, Ill.....	23,783	7						1		
Altoma, Pa.....	59,712		6				2		1	
Anderson, Ind.....	24,230	8								2
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	15,041	11	1		1					
Ansonia, Conn.....	16,954	2			1		1		2	
Appleton, Wis.....	18,005	1								1
Arlington, Mass.....	13,073	11								
Asbury Park, N. J.....	14,620	4	1		1		1			
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	22,008	5								1
Atchison, Kans.....	16,785						5		2	5
Atlanta, Ga.....	196,144	46	2	1	5		6			
Atlantic City, N. J.....	59,515	12			1				1	1
Attleboro, Mass.....	19,776	6			1					
Baltimore, Md.....	594,637	178	35	2	29	1	172	4	57	25
Bangor, Me.....	26,958						1			
Barre, Vt.....	12,401	2								
Baton Rouge, La.....	17,544	5	1		2				2	1
Battle Creek, Mich.....	30,159		6	1	33		1			
Bayonne, N. J.....	72,204		6		1		2		4	
Beatrice, Nebr.....	10,437	4								
Beaumont, Tex.....	28,851	9								
Bedford, Ind.....	10,613	1								
Bellaire, Ohio.....	14,575	3					1		1	
Belleville, N. J.....	12,797		1							
Beloit, Wis.....	18,547	2			1					
Benton Harbor, Mich.....	11,099	4	1		1					1
Berkeley, Calif.....	60,427		1		1		1			1
Berlin, N. H.....	13,832	2								
Bethlehem, Pa.....	14,353				3		4			
Beverly, Mass.....	22,128	7							1	
Biddeford, Me.....	17,760	4								1
Billings, Mont.....	15,123		1		1		2			
Binghamton, N. Y.....	54,884	7			1		2			
Birmingham, Ala.....	189,716	53	2		1		1		4	4
Bloomfield, N. J.....	19,013				1				1	
Bluefield, W. Va.....	16,123						9			
Boise, Idaho.....	35,951	5					6			
Boston, Mass.....	767,813	226	30	1	7		44	2	58	24
Brazil, Ind.....	10,472	3					1			
Bridgeport, Conn.....	124,721	48	5		16		4		11	2
Bristol, Conn.....	16,318	2	1				1			
Brockton, Mass.....	69,152	18	2		1		1		1	3
Brookline, Mass.....	33,526	11	3		9				2	
Brunswick, Ga.....	10,984	5			3					
Buffalo, N. Y.....	475,781	146	62	6	47	1	12		30	13
Burlington, Iowa.....	25,144	8	1				3			
Burlington, Vt.....	21,802	8			14	1	1			1
Butler, Pa.....	28,677		1				1		3	
Butte, Mont.....	44,057						8			
Cadillac, Mich.....	10,158	2								

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS— Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 19, 1919—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Calro, Ill.	15,995	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cambridge, Mass.	114,293	24	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	6	3
Camden, N. J.	108,117	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Canton, Ill.	13,674	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	38,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Centralia, Ill.	11,838	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chambersburg, Pa.	12,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Champaign, Ill.	15,052	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chanute, Kans.	12,968	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	61,041	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Charleston, W. Va.	31,060	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Charlotte, N. C.	40,759	19	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	1	1
Chelsea, Mass.	48,405	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	1
Chester, Pa.	41,857	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	11,320	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.	2,547,201	663	109	5	903	4	44	1	428	66
Chicopee, Mass.	29,950	6	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2
Chillicothe, Ohio	15,625	6	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio	414,248	122	9	2	25	.....	29	.....	30	15
Clarksburg, W. Va.	12,960	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland, Ohio	692,259	243	19	3	26	1	3	.....	31	26
Clinton, Iowa	27,678	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Coatesville, Pa.	14,998	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffeyville, Kans.	18,331	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cohoes, N. Y.	28,292	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Colorado Springs, Colo.	38,965	14	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	4
Columbia, S. C.	35,165	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio	220,135	71	5	.....	6	.....	5	.....	6	7
Concord, N. H.	22,858	9	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Corpus Christi, Tex.	10,789	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Council Bluffs, Iowa	31,838	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Covington, Ky.	59,623	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Cranston, R. I.	26,773	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland, Md.	26,686	7	2	.....	28	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Dallas, Tex.	129,738	34	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Danvers, Mass.	10,037	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danville, Ill.	32,969	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Danville, Va.	20,183	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio	128,939	49	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Denver, Colo.	268,439	63	11	.....	3	.....	9	.....	3	18
Detroit, Mich.	619,648	235	56	9	13	.....	44	3	32	23
Dover, N. H.	13,276	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Du Bois, Pa.	14,994	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Duluth, Minn.	97,077	28	7	.....	42	.....	2	.....	5	1
Dunmore, Pa.	21,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
East Chicago, Ind.	30,286	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
East Cleveland, Ohio	13,864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Easthampton, Mass.	10,656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
East Liverpool, Ohio	22,941	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
East Orange, N. J.	43,761	7	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
East Providence, R. I.	18,485	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire, Wis.	18,887	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Elgin, Ill.	28,562	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	88,830	.....	7	1	.....	.....	7	.....	10	1
Elmira, N. Y.	38,272	7	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
El Paso, Tex.	69,149	40	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	14
Englewood, N. J.	12,603	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Erie, Pa.	76,592	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evanston, Ill.	29,304	12	2	.....	179	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.	76,981	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Everett, Mass.	40,160	5	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Everett, Wash.	37,205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Fairmount, W. Va.	16,111	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.	129,828	39	2	1	59	3	1	.....	4	4
Fargo, N. Dak.	17,872	6	1	.....	13	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Findlay, Ohio	14,858	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Flint, Mich.	57,386	14	7	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac, Wis.	21,486	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Fort Scott, Kans.	10,564	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.	78,014	21	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS— Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 19, 1919—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Fort Worth, Tex.	109,597	22			10		4			
Fostoria, Ohio.	10,959	2								
Framingham, Mass.	14,149	12					1		1	
Frederick, Md.	11,225	10					1		3	
Freeport, Ill.	19,844	4								1
Fremont, Nebr.	10,080	3								
Fremont, Ohio.	11,034	3								1
Fresno, Calif.	36,314	5								1
Galesburg, Ill.	24,629	6			1					
Galveston, Tex.	42,650	18								4
Geneva, N. Y.	13,915	5								
Gloversville, N. Y.	22,314				4				2	
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	16,342	4								
Grand Rapids, Mich.	132,861	32	6	1	23		2		10	1
Green Bay, Wis.	30,017	8	1						1	1
Greenfield, Mass.	12,251	4	3						3	1
Greensboro, N. C.	20,171	6								
Greensburg, Pa.	15,881				11		1			
Greenville, S. C.	18,574	1								1
Greenwich, Conn.	19,594		2							1
Hackensack, N. J.	17,412	3								
Hammond, Ind.	27,016	11								
Hancock, Mich.	12,578	3								
Harrisburg, Pa.	73,276		3		53					
Harrison, N. J.	17,345						1			
Hartford, Conn.	112,851	44	3	1	13		3			2
Haverhill, Mass.	49,180	14	1				1		4	
Hazleton, Pa.	28,981						2			
High Point, N. C.	13,439	1			6					
Hoboken, N. J.	78,324	11	4		6		1		3	1
Holland, Mich.	12,459	1								
Holyoke, Mass.	66,503	12			1		3		2	1
Homestead, Pa.	23,071		3							
Houston, Tex.	116,878	33				1			1	
Hutchinson, Kans.	21,461				6					
Independence, Mo.	11,964	8			6					
Indianapolis, Ind.	281,622	88	9	1	29		11		7	7
Iowa City, Iowa	11,626		1				1			
Ironton, Ohio	14,079	3			2				1	
Ironwood, Mich.	15,695	7								
Ithaca, N. Y.	16,017	8			1		8		1	
Jamestown, N. Y.	37,431	6			2		5		3	
Jersey City, N. J.	312,557		14		30		5		20	
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,678								1	
Johnstown, Pa.	70,473		3		1				3	
Joplin, Mo.	33,400	7			1				3	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	60,408	15	1		3		4		1	
Kankakee, Ill.	14,270		1		4					
Kansas City, Kans.	102,096				2		2		2	
Kansas City, Mo.	305,818	123	2	1	43	2	9	2	1	11
Kearny, N. J.	24,325	8					1		1	
Keene, N. H.	10,725	7								
Kenosha, Wis.	32,833	7			27		3			
Knoxville, Tenn.	59,112		1		6		1		3	3
Kokomo, Ind.	21,929	7	1				3			
Lackawanna, N. Y.	15,219	4	1		19				1	
La Crosse, Wis.	81,833	11	1						3	1
La Fayette, Ind.	21,481	6	2				1			
Lakewood, Ohio	23,813	12					2			
Lancaster, Ohio	16,086	8								1
Lancaster, Pa.	51,437				27				1	
Lawrence, Kans.	13,477	1								
Lawrence, Mass.	102,923	25	1				3		3	3
Leavenworth, Kans.	19,363		2				1			
Lebanon, Pa.	20,947				73				1	
Leominster, Mass.	21,365	2							1	
Lexington, Ky.	41,997	18			10		1			4
Lima, Ohio	37,145	15	3		2		5		1	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,957	17	2							
Little Rock, Ark.	58,716	7					3		4	3
Lockport, N. Y.	20,028	13			56					
Logansport, Ind.	21,338	9					5			1

¹ Population April 15, 1910.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS— Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 19, 1919—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Long Beach, Calif.	29,163	15					5		1	1
Long Branch, N. J.	15,733	5	1				3			
Lorain, Ohio	38,266	13			1					1
Los Angeles, Calif.	535,485	150	5		4		8		41	19
Louisville, Ky.	240,808		3	1	12		11		8	6
Lowell, Mass.	114,366	27	14	1	8		4		3	4
Ludington, Mich.	10,566	1					1			
Lynchburg, Va.	33,497	7								3
Lynn, Mass.	104,534	22	1		20		3		2	1
McKeesport, Pa.	48,299				6		2			
McKees Rocks, Pa.	20,795		1						1	
Macon, Ga.	46,099	19								
Madison, Wis.	31,315	12			9					
Mahanoy City, Pa.	17,709		2							
Malden, Mass.	52,243	14					1	1	4	1
Manchester, Conn.	15,859	2								
Manchester, N. H.	79,607	30	4	2			3		8	4
Manitowoc, Wis.	13,911	5								
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	1					1			
Marquette, Wis.	14,610	1			1					
Marion, Ind.	19,923	11	1				7	1	2	
Marion, Ohio	24,129						3			
Marlboro, Mass.	15,285	7	1		1				2	1
Marquette, Mich.	12,555	12			12				1	1
Martinsburg, W. Va.	12,984				12		1			
Medford, Mass.	26,681	7					1		1	2
Melrose, Mass.	17,724				2					
Memphis, Tenn.	151,877	69	1		49		2		18	6
Methuen, Mass.	14,320	0								
Middletown, N. Y.	15,890		1						1	
Middletown, Ohio	16,384	6								
Milwaukee, Wis.	445,038	117	9		6		18		25	9
Minneapolis, Minn.	373,448	105	11	1	32		23	3	7	9
Missoula, Mont.	19,075	8					3			1
Mobile, Ala.	59,201	23			4	1				3
Moline, Ill.	27,976	3							2	1
Monessen, Pa.	23,070		2		1		1			
Montclair, N. J.	27,087	1			3		2			
Montgomery, Ala.	44,039	14			2		5			1
Morgantown, W. Va.	14,444	2							1	1
Morristown, N. J.	13,410	4					1			2
Moundsville, W. Va.	11,513	3								
Mount Carmel, Pa.	20,709		2		1		2			
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	37,991	14	1							
Nanticoke, Pa.	23,811				5					
Nashua, N. H.	27,541	6					1			1
Nashville, Tenn.	118,136	49			13		2		2	2
Natick, Mass.	10,140						1			3
Newark, Ohio	30,317	6					1			
New Bedford, Mass.	121,622	28			3		4		9	6
New Britain, Conn.	55,385	13	1	1	6		1			
New Brunswick, N. J.	25,855				4		2		1	
Newburgh, N. Y.	29,893	9							1	2
Newburyport, Mass.	15,291	7			3					
New Castle, Ind.	14,144		2				6			
New Haven, Conn.	152,275	37	4		21		2		10	2
New London, Conn.	21,199	7	2				10		2	
New Orleans, La.	377,010	91	4		9		2		13	11
Newport, R. I.	30,585	6					3		1	
Newton, Mass.	44,345	12	3							1
New York, N. Y.	5,737,492	1,641	365	32	124	7	135	6	440	195
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	38,466	15	1		2		6		1	1
Norfolk, Va.	91,148									1
Norristown, Pa.	31,969		1		178		12		2	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	10							3	
Northampton, Mass.	20,006				1		3			
North Attleboro, Mass.	11,248	1								
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	14,090	5			36		2			
Norwalk, Conn.	27,332						1		2	
Norwood, Ohio	23,269	7								
Oakland, Calif.	206,405	54	3				9		10	2
Oak Park, Ill.	27,816	8			22					

1 Population April 15, 1910.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS— Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 19, 1919—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,845	6								
Ogden, Utah.	32,343	9	3							
Oil City, Pa.	20,162		1							
Oklahoma City, Okla.	97,588	15	3	1	50		1		1	
Olean, N. Y.	16,927	6			3		3		1	
Omaha, Nebr.	177,777	52			8		5			2
Orange, Conn.	14,393	4	1		3					
Orange, N. J.	33,636	13	1		1		1		1	1
Oshkosh, Wis.	36,549	14					1			1
Palestine, Tex.	12,075	2								
Parkersburg, W. Va.	21,059	11			1		2			
Parsons, Kans.	15,952								1	
Pasadena, Calif.	49,620	7	1							
Passaic, N. J.	74,478	18							5	3
Paterson, N. J.	140,512		8		1		2			
Peekskill, N. Y.	19,034	2								
Pekin, Ill.	10,973		1							
Peoria, Ill.	72,184	15								1
Perth Amboy, N. J.	42,646	10	1						1	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,735,514	578	78	11	133		67		138	78
Phillipsburg, N. J.	15,879	4								
Phoenixville, Pa.	11,871				3					
Pine Bluff, Ark.	17,777		1						1	
Piqua, Ohio.	14,275	23								
Pittsburgh, Pa.	586,196		9		15		7		21	
Pittsfield, Mass.	39,678	15					1		2	
Plainfield, N. J.	24,330	6	1		1		2			
Plattsburg, N. Y.	13,111	6							1	
Plymouth, Mass.	14,001	4								
Plymouth, Pa.	19,439				5					
Pontiac, Mich.	18,006	6	2	1			4			
Port Chester, N. Y.	16,727						2		1	
Portland, Me.	64,720	15					10			2
Portland, Oreg.	308,399	61	1		1		11			10
Portsmouth, Va.	40,693	14	1		1		1		4	1
Pottsville, Pa.	22,717		1		11		1		3	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	30,786	12					1			1
Providence, R. I.	259,895	60	8		1		7			10
Pueblo, Colo.	56,064						2			
Quincy, Ill.	36,832	9	2				1			
Quincy, Mass.	39,022	18	2						1	2
Racine, Wis.	47,465	12					2		6	1
Rahway, N. J.	10,361	1					2		1	
Raleigh, N. C.	20,274	13							1	1
Reading, Pa.	111,607		1		30					
Reno, Nev.	15,514	6								
Richmond, Va.	158,702	37	2		24		5		6	4
Riverside, Calif.	20,496	4					1			1
Roanoke, Va.	48,282	11	3		39		8		1	1
Rochester, N. Y.	264,714	71	6		11	2	6		15	6
Rockford, Ill.	56,739	16	1		35		3			
Rock Island, Ill.	29,452	8	3							
Rocky Mount, N. C.	12,673	6								
Rome, N. Y.	24,259						2		2	
Rutland, Vt.	15,038	5								
Sacramento, Calif.	68,984				1		1		1	1
Saginaw, Mich.	56,469	31					1			2
St. Joseph, Mo.	86,493	46	1				3			1
St. Louis, Mo.	768,630	216	35	2	61	2	19	1	33	21
St. Paul, Minn.	252,465	52	15	1	81	1	15		14	7
Salem, Mass.	49,346		3	1			7	1	4	3
Salem, Oreg.	21,274	2								
Salt Lake City, Utah.	121,623	34			1		2			
San Angelo, Tex.	10,321	4								1
San Antonio, Tex.	128,215		2		1		1		8	4
San Bernardino, Calif.	17,616	5							1	1
San Diego, Calif.	56,412	26	1						1	1
Sandusky, Ohio	20,226	11	1							1
Sanford, Me.	11,217	5								
San Jose, Calif.	39,810				1					

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.

² Total deaths week ended Mar. 29 were 4 instead of 23 as originally reported. (P. H. R. Apr. 18, p. 815.)

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS— Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 19, 1919—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Santa Barbara, Calif.	15,360	8								1
Santa Cruz, Calif.	15,150	8							1	
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,839	5			1				1	1
Saugus, Mass.	10,210	2	4		2		3			
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	14,130	2	1		1					
Schenectady, N. Y.	103,774	15			2		1		2	2
Seranton, Pa.	149,541		3				2			
Seattle, Wash.	366,445		3		28		9			
Shamokin, Pa.	21,274		2							
Shenandoah, Pa.	29,753		3		3					
Sioux City, Iowa	58,568		8				2			
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	16,887	4					1			
Somerville, Mass.	68,618	13	1		1		7		2	2
South Bend, Ind.	70,967	18			23					2
Southbridge, Mass.	14,465	3								
Spartanburg, S. C.	21,986	6	1							
Spokane, Wash.	157,686	2	2		3		32			
Springfield, Ill.	62,623	15			1		2		1	1
Springfield, Mass.	108,608	39	4	2			2		4	
Springfield, Mo.	41,169	10								5
Springfield, Ohio.	52,296	22			29		2		1	5
Steelton, Pa.	15,759				10				2	
Staubenville, Ohio.	28,259	14	1				1			
Stockton, Calif.	36,209	11	1							2
Streator, Ill.	14,513	7								
Superior, Wis.	47,167	9	1		1		1			
Syracuse, N. Y.	158,559	47	5				11	1	6	2
Tacoma, Wash.	117,446	1	1		18		6			
Taunton, Mass.	35,610	11	2		9		1		2	
Terre Haute, Ind.	67,361	8					1		1	1
Tiffin, Ohio.	12,942	3							1	
Toledo, Ohio.	202,010	74	4		30		10		9	4
Topeka, Kans.	49,538	16								2
Trenton, N. J.	113,974	28	3	1	15		1		11	2
Troy, N. Y.	78,094	20				1	2		4	2
Tulsa, Okla.	32,507				1		2			
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	10,824	3	1						3	
Vallejo, Calif.	13,803	4					1			1
Vancouver, Wash.	13,805		2							
Wakefield, Mass.	12,947	5								
Waltham, Mass.	31,611	9							2	1
Washington, D. C.	369,282		15	2			25		42	12
Washington, Pa.	22,076				1					
Waterbury, Conn.	89,201	5	5	1	22	1	13		2	3
Watertown, Mass.	15,188	3					1			
Wausau, Wis.	19,666	9								
West Chester, Pa.	13,403				1		2			
Westfield, Mass.	18,769	7	5	1			4			
West Hoboken, N. J.	44,386	7			1				2	
West New York, N. J.	19,613	2	2		1					
West Orange, N. J.	13,964	2	1				1			1
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,657	18	1		1				2	1
White Plains, N. Y.	23,331	6					2		8	
Wichita, Kans.	73,597	21								2
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	78,334		2		34		3		2	
Williamsport, Pa.	34,123				7					
Wilmington, Del.	96,869	21	2		4				2	
Wilmington, N. C.	30,400	4			1		3		1	
Winchester, Mass.	10,812	3								
Winona, Minn.	18,583	4								
Winston-Salem, N. C.	33,136	10	1		37		1		1	3
Winthrop, Mass.	13,105	1						1		
Woburn, Mass.	16,076	7								2
Worcester, Mass.	166,106	56	6		34		2		10	7
Yakima, Wash.	22,058						1			
Yonkers, N. Y.	103,066	22	5		12		4			4
York, Pa.	52,770						1		1	
Youngstown, Ohio.	112,282	39	5	1	83	1	2			4
Zanesville, Ohio.	31,320	17			4				1	5

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.

FOREIGN.

CANADA.

Influenza Mortality—Saskatchewan Province.

From the outbreak of the epidemic to March 31, 1919, 4,071 fatal cases of influenza were reported in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada.

CUBA.

Quarantine Measures Against Colombia.

Under date of April 22, 1919, quarantine measures to prevent the importation of yellow fever were ordered to be enforced at Cuban ports against arrivals from ports in Colombia.

FRANCE.

Typhus Fever—Marseille.

During the month of March, 1919, 31 fatal cases of typhus fever were reported at Marscille, France. Under date of April 26, 1919, cases of the disease were stated to exist in two civil and two military prisons at Marseille.

INDIA.

Influenza—Delhi and Rural Areas—October–November, 1918.

According to information dated May 3, 1919, relative to influenza at Delhi, India, during the months of October and November, 1918, 13,190 cases were treated at dispensaries; 7,044 deaths were reported; in rural districts, 16,131 deaths were reported.

MADAGASCAR.

Influenza—Diego Suarez—Ste. Marie.

Epidemic influenza was reported present at Diego Suarez and Ste. Marie, Island of Madagascar, April 29, 1919.

NETHERLANDS.

Influenza Mortality—Year, 1918.

Reports of influenza mortality in the Netherlands for the year 1918 show the occurrence of 17,744 fatal cases of influenza distributed by provinces as follows:

Province.	Deaths.	Population, preliminary estimate, July, 1918.	Province.	Deaths.	Population, preliminary estimate, July, 1918.
North Brabant.....	1,699	719,799	Overijssel.....	1,622	433,114
Gelderland.....	1,800	725,741	Groningen.....	1,390	359,627
South Holland.....	3,562	1,645,920	Drenthe.....	1,394	203,082
North Holland.....	2,641	1,278,812	Limburg.....	1,118	438,198
Zealand.....	694	247,205			
Utrecht.....	664	330,083			
Friesland.....	1,100	384,760	Total.....	17,744	6,767,346

RÉUNION ISLAND.**Influenza.**

Epidemic influenza was reported present on the Island of Réunion, Indian Ocean, April 29, 1919.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.**Reports Received During Week Ended May 9, 1919.¹****CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 8....	55	30	
Calcutta.....	do.....		132	
Karachi.....	Mar. 16-22.....	1	1	
Indo-China:				
Province—				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 9....	122	73	
Java:				
Mid-Java.....				Jan. 24-Feb. 20, 1919: Cases, 1,183; deaths, 928.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Mar. 8-14.....	1		
Provinces—				Mar. 8-14, 1919: Cases, 34; deaths, 26.
Batangas.....	Mar. 8-14.....	15	10	
Bohol.....	do.....	2	2	
Iloilo.....	do.....	5	2	
Laguna.....	do.....	7	9	
Pangasinan.....	do.....	5	3	
Manila.....	Mar. 15-21.....	4		
Provinces—				Mar. 15-21, 1919: Cases, 37; deaths, 32.
Batangas.....	Mar. 15-21.....	11	10	
Iloilo.....	do.....	6	4	
Laguna.....	do.....	9	10	
Misamis.....	do.....	7	4	
Occidental Negros.....	do.....	1	1	
Pampanga.....	do.....	1		
Pangasinan.....	do.....	2	3	

PLAGUE.

Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Mar. 2-15.....	11	7	
Egypt:				Jan. 1-Mar. 27, 1919: Cases, 108; deaths, 82.
Cities—				
Alexandria.....	Mar. 23.....	1	1	European.
Suez.....	Mar. 22-26.....	14	9	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Mar. 23.....	3	3	
Girgeh.....	Mar. 22.....	3	3	
India:				Feb. 23-Mar. 1, 1919: Cases, 4,555; deaths, 3,770.
Bombay.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 8....	16	15	
Calcutta.....	do.....		27	
Karachi.....	Mar. 16-22.....	13	11	
Indo-China:				
Province—				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 9....	6	5	
Java:				
Mid-Java.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 11....	110	110	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Feb. 22-28.....	6	4	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Feb. 16-22.....	6	6	

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended May 9, 1919—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Sao Paulo.....	Mar. 3-9.....	.....	1	
Canada:				
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	Apr. 12-19.....	15	.....
Sydney.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 5.....	1	.....
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlotte Town.....	Apr. 9-16.....	1	.....
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Mar. 9-15.....	1	.....
China:				
Changsha.....	Mar. 16-22.....	3	.....
Chungking.....	Mar. 2-27.....	.....	.....	Present.
Nanking.....	Mar. 16-27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Apr. 6-12.....	.....	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Mar. 19-25.....	2	2	
France:				
Paris.....	Mar. 16-27.....	5	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 8.....	94	42	
Calcutta.....	.....do.....	.....	62	
Karachi.....	Mar. 9-22.....	27	20	
Indo-China:				
Province—				
Cochin-China—				
Saigon.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 9.....	28	2	City and vicinity.
Italy:				
Palermo.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 1.....	28	1	Of which, from Mar. 26 to Apr. 1,
Turin.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 2.....	8	2	27 cases.
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Mar. 22-Apr. 5.....	97	32	
Nagoya.....	Mar. 2-15.....	2	.....
Java:				
Mid-Java.....	Jan. 24-30.....	1	.....
West Java.....	.....	.....	.....
Batavia.....	Feb. 21-27.....	7	2	Feb. 21-27, 1919: Cases, 49;
Mesopotamia:				deaths, 2.
Bagdad.....	Jan. 11-Feb. 2.....	5	.....
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	Apr. 12-18.....	4	.....	Outports, 12 cases.
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	Mar. 9-22.....	43	22	

TYPHUS FEVER.

China:				
Antung.....	Mar. 24-30.....	1	.....
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Mar. 19-25.....	76	23	
France:				
Marseille.....	Mar. 1-31.....	.....	31	Apr. 26, present in two civil and
Mesopotamia:				two military prisons.
Bagdad.....	Jan. 25-31.....	1	.....
Mexico:				
Aguaascalientes.....	Apr. 6-13.....	.....	2	
Mexico City.....	Mar. 16-29.....	85	.....
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	Mar. 2-15.....	89	16	
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	Mar. 9-22.....	316	12	
Russia:				
Archangel.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 1.....	162	33	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 28, 1918, to May 2, 1919.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 17-30.....	4	5	
Germany:				
Berlin.....	To Oct. 5.....	17	11	
Bremen.....	Oct. 13-19.....	1		On a barge.
Marienwerder.....				1 case in October, 1918, on a barge in canal.
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 18-Dec. 28.....	1,351	1,031	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 22.....	9,626	8,473	
Calcutta.....	Sept. 20-Dec. 21.....		241	Report for Nov. 23, 1918, missing.
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 22.....		737	
Karachi.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 8.....	2	2	
Madras.....	Oct. 5-Dec. 28.....	264	164	Oct. 27-Nov. 2, 1918: Cases, 9; deaths, 4.
Do.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 8.....	426	296	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 5-Dec. 21.....	35	33	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 22.....	15	11	
Indo-China:				
Anam.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	37	30	July 1-Oct. 31, 1918: Cases, 753; deaths, 472.
Cambodia.....	July 1-Oct. 31.....	324	171	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	436	337	
Saigon.....	Oct. 7-Dec. 22.....	75	45	
Do.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 23.....	206	122	
Kwang-Chow-Wan.....	July 1-31.....	50	34	
Tonkin.....	July 1-Oct. 31.....	6		
Java:				
East Java.....				Oct. 7-Dec. 31, 1918: Cases, 381; deaths, 323. Jan. 1-28, 1919: Cases, 291; deaths, 176.
Surabaya district.....	Oct. 7-Dec. 31.....	655	423	
Do.....	Jan. 1-28.....	133	84	Sept. 25-Dec. 18, 1919: Cases, 3,282; deaths, 2,014.
Mid-Java.....				Oct. 3-Dec. 11, 1918: Cases, 412; deaths, 238. Dec. 27, 1918-Jan. 23, 1919: Cases, 10; deaths, 3.
Samarang.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 16.....	120	111	
West Java.....				
Batavia.....	Oct. 3-Dec. 11.....	291	148	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 23.....	8	2	
Cheribon.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1		
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 11-18.....	8		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Sept. 22-Dec. 28.....	209	135	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 8.....	19	9	Nov. 2-Dec. 28, 1918: Cases, 1,986; deaths, 1,515. Dec. 29, 1918-Mar. 7, 1919: Cases, 1,149; deaths, 803.
Provinces:				
Albay.....	Dec. 15-21.....	1	1	
Ambos Camarines.....	Feb. 15-21.....	10	2	
Bataan.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 28.....	38	32	
Batangas.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 28.....	258	230	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 7.....	37	24	
Bohol.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 28.....	29	24	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 7.....	69	49	
Bulacan.....	Oct. 12-Dec. 28.....	51	8	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 21.....	42	26	
Capiz.....	Dec. 22-28.....	7	5	
Do.....	Jan. 5-25.....	28	14	
Cavite.....	Oct. 27-Dec. 21.....	207	115	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 25.....	17	16	
Cebu.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 21.....	50	27	
Do.....	Jan. 12-18.....	13	12	
Ilocos Sur.....	Dec. 8-28.....	17	8	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 15.....	56	38	
Iloilo.....	Oct. 27-Dec. 21.....	112	78	
Do.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 7.....	170	109	
Laguna.....	Oct. 27-Dec. 28.....	18	11	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 7.....	118	78	
Lanao.....	Jan. 5-11.....	8	4	
Mindoro.....	Nov. 21-30.....	7	14	
Misamis.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 2.....	6	5	
Do.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 28.....	75	48	
Do.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 7.....	177	81	
Nueva Ecija.....	Jan. 12-25.....	9	6	
Occidental Negros.....	Feb. 2-28.....	7	4	
Oriental Negros.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 7.....	32	18	
Do.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 8.....	35	22	
Pampanga.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 14.....	4	4	
Do.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 7.....	32	23	
Pangasinan.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 28.....	930	652	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 7.....	157	121	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 29, 1918, to May 2, 1919—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Rizal.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 2....	3	1	
Do.....	Nov. 24-30.....	16	5	
Samar.....	Dec. 15-21.....	8	1	
Sorsogon.....	Nov. 17-23.....	8	4	
Do.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 8....	44	36	
Tayabas.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 28....	64	31	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 15....	69	62	
Union.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 28....	18	14	
Zamboanga.....	Dec. 8-28.....	27	19	
Do.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 8.....	25	21	
Poland:				
Plonsk district.....	Oct. 2-Nov. 27....	5	-----	
Warsaw.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 26....	5	1	
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	To July 16.....	3,388	1,054	In civil and military hospitals. In military hospitals, July 5-Aug. 21, 1918: Cases, 884; deaths, 783. In municipal hospitals, Oct. 1, 1918: Cases, 279.
Do.....	July 17-Sept. 11....	3,479	1,455	
Ukrania—				
Ekaterinaslav.....	Sept. 1-20.....	7	6	Sept. 1-20, 1918: 11 cases on s. s. Helena.
Odessa.....	do.....	25	-----	

PLAGUE.

Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 2....	1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 9-Mar. 1.....	1	2	
China:				
Amoy.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 8....	-----	-----	Present.
Chungking.....	Dec. 1-7.....	-----	-----	Do.
Hing-Ning district.....	Mar. 15.....	-----	-----	Do.
Hongkong.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 28....	4	4	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5	4	
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 15....	2	1	
Guayaquil.....	July 1-Dec. 31....	20	7	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 15....	50	14	
Taura.....	Dec. 16-31.....	1	1	
Egypt:				
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 15....	8	5	Jan. 1-Nov. 21, 1918: Cases, 357; deaths, 153. Jan. 1-Mar. 20, 1919: Cases, 87; deaths, 66.
Girgeh.....	Feb. 22-24.....	4	2	
Minieh.....	Feb. 21-27.....	2	2	
Suez.....	Jan. 31-Mar. 16....	18	9	1 septicemic. 2 pneumonic. 1 pneumonic.
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 18-Dec. 28....	41	29	Sept. 23-Dec. 28, 1918: Cases, 24,279; deaths, 18,369. Dec. 29, 1918-Feb. 22, 1919: Cases, 20,951; deaths, 15,631.
Do.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 8....	6	6	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 22-28.....	-----	1	
Do.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 22....	-----	16	
Karachi.....	Oct. 19-Dec. 28....	17	17	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 25....	5	5	
Do.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 8....	1	1	
Madras.....	Dec. 8-28.....	26	17	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 8....	131	61	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 13-Dec. 28....	1,152	774	Oct. 27-Nov. 2, 1918: Cases, 142; deaths, 38.
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 8....	2,562	1,726	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 5-Dec. 21....	84	81	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 22....	107	100	
Indo-China:				
Anam.....	July 1-Oct. 31.....	42	30	July 1-Oct. 31, 1918: Cases, 161; deaths, 145.
Cambodia.....	do.....	72	72	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	65	35	
Saigon.....	Oct. 7-Nov. 24....	5	1	
Do.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 23....	4	3	
Kwang-Chow-Wan.....	July 1-31.....	1	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 28, 1918, to May 2, 1919—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java:				
East Java.....				
Surabaya (district).....	Oct. 7-Dec. 31.....	92	92	Oct. 7-Nov. 18, 1918: Cases, 107; deaths, 109. Jan. 1-14, 1919: Cases, 69; deaths, 69. Sept. 25-Oct. 16, 1918: Cases, 14; deaths, 14.
Do.....	Jan. 1-14.....	34	34	
Mid-Java.....				
Samarang.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 16.....	6	6	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Nov. 16-29.....	5	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Sept. 21-28.....	4	3	
Do.....	Oct. 5-12.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 19-25.....	1		
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Dec. 30.....	1		
On vessel:				
S. S. Japan.....	Jan. 14.....	1	1	At Suez quarantine station from Bombay.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	2	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 1-28.....	46	19	Oct. 6-12, 1918: Cases, 15; deaths, 10.
Do.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 25.....	25	11	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30.....	6	1	
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
Campbellton.....	Dec. 22-28.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 5-18.....	2		
St. John.....	Nov. 8-14.....	3		
Do.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 22.....	6		
Nova Scotia—				
Bear River.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....			Present.
Bigbee.....	Jan. 10.....			Do.
Bigby.....	do.....			Do.
Halifax.....	Dec. 7-28.....	10		
Do.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 15.....	161		
Do.....	Mar. 20-29.....	20		
Middleton.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....			Do.
Sydney.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 8.....	4		
Do.....	Mar. 23-29.....	7		
Ontario—				
North Bay.....	Jan. 19-25.....	1		
Ottawa.....	Jan. 12-Apr. 12.....	13		
Toronto.....	Feb. 2-15.....	2		
Do.....	Mar. 16-22.....	1		
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlotte Town.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 5.....	1		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Jan. 24-Dec. 21.....	2		
Do.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 8.....	30		
Paspebiac.....	do.....	8		
Quebec.....	Dec. 15-21.....	1		
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 15.....	14		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 22.....	2		
China:				
Amoy.....	Oct. 13-Dec. 28.....			Do.
Do.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 10.....			Do.
Antung.....	Feb. 10-16.....	1		
Do.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 2.....	1		
Canton.....	Nov. 17-23.....			Do.
Do.....	Feb. 9-15.....			Do.
Chungking.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 28.....			Do.
Do.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 1.....			Do.
Foochow.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 28.....			Do.
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 8.....			Do.
Honkong.....	Dec. 15-21.....	1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 2-8.....	1		
Do.....	Feb. 16-22.....	4		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 28, 1918, to May 2, 1919—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Nanking.....	Dec. 1-23.....	.....	.....	Present. Do.
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 15.....	.....	.....
Shanghai.....	Jan. 20-26.....	1	.....
Tsingtau.....	Mar. 3-9.....	1	.....
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	15	4	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	6	1	
Denmark:				
Copenhagen.....	Nov. 9-Dec. 28.....	12	.....
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 19.....	15	.....
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 17-23.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 11.....	8	1	
France:				
Bordeaux.....	Feb. 8-13.....	.....	1	
Brest.....	Feb. 2-8.....	1	.....
Paris.....	Mar. 2-15.....	1	.....
Germany:				
Dresden.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 7.....	18	.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 7, 1918: Cases, 34.
Halle.....	do.....	4	.....
Friedland.....	do.....	1	.....
Königsberg.....	do.....	8	.....
Schkeuditz.....	do.....	1	.....	In persons evacuated from the Ukraine.
Tilsit.....	do.....	1	.....
Torgau.....	do.....	1	.....
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 15.....	7	.....	Of these, 2 from vessels.
London.....	Mar. 9-15.....	5	1	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Feb. 2-15.....	.....	3	
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 18-Dec. 28.....	35	8	Report for week ended Nov. 23, 1918, missing.
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 22.....	175	62	
Calcutta.....	Sept. 26-Dec. 28.....	.....	17	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 22.....	.....	98	
Karachi.....	Sept. 29-Dec. 28.....	13	4	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 8.....	80	21	
Madras.....	Oct. 5-Dec. 28.....	62	40	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 8.....	148	70	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 20-Dec. 21.....	32	6	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 22.....	386	135	
Indo-China:				
Anam.....	July 1-Oct. 31.....	146	67	July 1-Oct. 31, 1918: Cases, 620; deaths, 254.
Cambodia.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 31.....	165	74	
Cochin-China.....	July 1-Oct. 31.....	400	112	
Saigon.....	Oct. 7-Dec. 22.....	20	5	
Do.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 2.....	8	3	
Do.....	Feb. 17-23.....	28	6	
Tonkin.....	July 1-Oct. 31.....	20	1	
Italy:				
Genoa.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 15.....	4	2	Cases reported in several locali- ties in Province.
Messina.....	Mar. 2-16.....	3	.....
Palermo.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 20.....	2	.....
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 28.....	186	46	Island of Formosa.
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 22.....	499	165	
Taihoku.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 18.....	146	18	
Yokohama.....	Jan. 20-26.....	1	.....
Java:				
East Java.....				Oct. 7-Dec. 31, 1918: Cases, 22; deaths, 1. Jan. 1-21, 1919: Cases, 3; deaths, 3.
Surabaya (district).....	Oct. 7-Dec. 31.....	16	.....
Do.....	Jan. 1-7.....	1	.....
Do.....	Jan. 16-21.....	2	2	Sept. 25-Dec. 18, 1918: Cases, 172; deaths, 3.
Mid-Java.....				
West Java.....				Oct. 2-Dec. 11, 1918: Cases, 800; deaths, 263. Dec. 27, 1918-Jan 23, 1919: Cases, 158; deaths, 41.
Batavia.....	Oct. 2-Dec. 11.....	185	151	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 23.....	34	23	Sept. 1-Oct. 16, 1918: Cases, 44.
Lithuania.....				
Manchuria:				
Dairen.....	Jan. 15-21.....	1	.....
Do.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 7.....	2	2	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 11-Dec. 27.....	208	97	
Do.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 10.....	3	.....

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 28, 1918, to May 2, 1919—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Ciudad Juarez.....	Nov. 24-30.....	1		
Do.....	Mar. 29-Apr. 5.....	1		
Mexico City.....	Sept. 22-Dec. 28.....	23		
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 22.....	12		
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 10-Apr. 12.....	2	1	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	Dec. 6-20.....	4		
Do.....	Dec. 28-Mar. 14.....	21		
Do.....	Mar. 22-Apr. 11.....	8		
Outports—				
Avondale.....	do.....	4		
Blaine Harbor.....	Dec. 14-20.....	2		
Bay of Islands.....	Jan. 11-17.....	6		
Do.....	Feb. 15-21.....	10		
Bay Roberts.....	Dec. 21-27.....	1		
Bonavista.....	Jan. 26-31.....	1		
Brigus Junction.....	Mar. 1-28.....	3		
Bryants Cove.....	Dec. 7-13.....	3		
Burin.....	do.....	4		
Coleys Point.....	Dec. 14-20.....	1		
Curling.....	Jan. 26-31.....	3		
Frenchmans Cove.....	Feb. 1-7.....	1		Present.
Humbermouth.....	Mar. 15-21.....			
Kings Cove.....	Jan. 18-Mar. 14.....	2		
Little Paradise.....	Feb. 9-14.....	1		
Melvers.....	Feb. 1-7.....	15		
Merashcen.....	do.....			Present.
Mercers Cove.....	Feb. 9-14.....	1		
Middle Arm.....	Feb. 1-7.....	40		Bay of Islands.
Mortons Harbor.....	Mar. 8-14.....	1		
Musgrave Harbor.....	Dec. 7-13.....	4		
Do.....	Jan. 11-17.....	6		Feb. 7, 1919: Present.
Paradise.....	Dec. 7-13.....	60		Placentia Bay.
Petitforte.....	Feb. 15-21.....	1		
Saddle Hill.....	do.....	1		Harbor Grace.
Springdale.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 7.....	7		
St. Georges.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 28.....	32		Other outports Mar. 29-Apr. 11, 1919: 14 cases.
St. Jacques.....	Jan. 18-24.....	2		Aug. 1-31, 1918: Cases, 133, occurring at Colon, Panama, and points in the interior. Jan. 1-25, 1919: Cases, 28.
Panama				
Colon.....	Dec. 15-21.....	1		
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 9.....	8		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 2-16.....	5	3	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 22.....	34	17	Varioloid, 13.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 28.....	843		
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenco Marques.....				July 1-Oct. 31, 1918: 45 fatal cases.
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	Nov. 1-3.....	4		
Do.....	Jan. 17-23.....		1	
Do.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 15.....	16	1	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 11.....		5	
Do.....	Feb. 10-Mar. 11.....	2		
Bilbao.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 20.....	6		
Cadiz.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	18		
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....		17	
Madrid.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.....	153		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....		74	
Seville.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....		8	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....		3	
Valencia.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 21.....	40	9	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 25.....	93	10	
Do.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 8.....	160	17	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Oct. 6-12.....	1		
Singapore.....	Feb. 2-22.....	3		
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Feb. 2-8.....		1	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Town.....	Aug. 1-30.....	1		
Do.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 31.....	1		
Johannesburg.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 31.....	12		Nov. 1-30, 1918: Cases, 4.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 28, 1918, to May 2, 1919—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	.....
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary.....	Sept. 2-8.....	2	.....	Sept. 9-Nov. 3, 1918: Cases, 94; deaths, 8.
Budapest.....	Sept. 9-Nov. 3.....	59	2	
Pressburg.....	do.....	11	1	
Brazil:				
Ceara.....	Sept. 14-21.....	1	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 15-22.....	2	.....
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 15.....	28	3	
São Paulo.....	Jan. 13-19.....	3	.....
Bulgaria:				
Aeteven.....	Mar. 10.....	.....	.....	Present. Do.
Rustchuk.....	do.....	.....	.....
China:				
Antung.....	Dec. 2-15.....	2	.....
Do.....	Jan. 6-12.....	.....	1	
Do.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 2.....	1	.....
Chosen (Korea):				
Seoul.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2	.....
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 28.....	.....	3	
Do.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 8.....	2	3	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Oct. 14-Dec. 31.....	85	36	Confined to one quarter of city and mostly to natives. Oct. 20-Nov. 7, 1918: Cases, 12; deaths, 1.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11.....	249	69	
Germany.....				
Breslau.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 19.....	12	8	
Gumbinnen district.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 7.....	1	.....
Dresden.....	do.....	1	.....
Griesswald.....	do.....	1	.....
Godullahutte.....	do.....	1	.....
Koenigsberg.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 19.....	3	1	
Koenigshtutte.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 7.....	1	1	
Magdeburg.....	do.....	2	.....
Mostelten.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 19.....	7	2	District of Allenstein.
Oppeln district.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 7.....	5	.....
Great Britain:				
Cork.....	Feb. 2-22.....	4	.....
Glasgow.....	Dec. 22-28.....	5	.....
Do.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 8.....	9	1	
Do.....	Mar. 9-15.....	1	.....
Greece:				
Athens.....	Mar. 8.....	2	2	
Saloniki.....	Sept. 29-Dec. 21.....	.....	34	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 15.....	.....	78	
Italy:				
Bari.....	Feb. 3-9.....	19	.....	In soldiers returning from Black Sea. Do.
Naples.....	do.....	3	.....
Taranto.....	do.....	2	.....
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 29.....	13	4	
Do.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 16.....	30	4	
Java:				
East Java.....				Oct. 7-21, 1918: Cases, 5.
Surabaya.....	Oct. 7-21.....	4	.....
Mid-Java.....				Sept. 25-Oct. 16, 1918: Cases, 3; Oct. 2-23: Cases, 31; deaths, 6.
West Java.....				
Batavia.....	Oct. 2-23.....	15	4	
Lithuania.....				Sept. 1-Oct. 26, 1918: Cases, 539; deaths, 28.
Macedonia:				
Drama.....	Mar. 17.....	.....	.....	Present. Do. Estimated.
Epirus.....	Mar. 21.....	.....	.....
Kavala.....	Mar. 17.....	300	.....
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 5-Dec. 27.....	2	.....
Do.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 10.....	3	.....
Mexico:				
Aguaascalientes.....	Feb. 2-23.....	.....	3	
Do.....	Mar. 24-30.....	.....	1	
Guadalupe.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	4	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	2	2	
Mexico City.....	Sept. 22-Dec. 28.....	434	.....
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 22.....	256	.....

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 28, 1918, to May 2, 1919—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 8-14.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 12-18.....	4		
Delft.....	Feb. 26.....			Present.
Harlem.....	do.....			Do.
Leiden.....	do.....			Do.
Limburg.....	do.....	5	1	Mining district.
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 2-Mar. 22.....	404	71	Jan. 30-Feb. 27, 1919: Cases, 462; deaths, 46.
Schiedam.....	Feb. 26.....			Present.
Poland:				Sept. 29-Oct. 26, 1918: Cases, 572; deaths, 50.
Lodz.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 26.....	55	8	
Warsaw.....	do.....	111	13	
Portugal:				
Braga.....	Mar. 24.....			
Oporto.....	Mar. 8-15.....	184		
Russia:				
Archangel.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 1.....	35	10	
Ukraine.....				Apr. 5, 1919: Reported to be spreading.
Serbia.....				Do.
Belgrade.....	Feb. 5.....	62		Among soldiers and prisoners.
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 30.....	43		
Do.....	Jan. 17-Mar. 15.....	143	15	
Spain:				
Huelva.....	Oct. 1-31.....		2	
Madrid.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Union of South Africa:				
Port Elizabeth.....	Sept. 14-28.....			Present among natives in several interior towns.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 12-18.....	2		
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	2	1	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4.....		4	
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Do.....	Mar. 1-15.....	1		
Catarama.....	Feb. 1-15.....	1		
Chobo.....	Jan. 1-15.....	1		
Dawle.....	do.....	1	1	
Duran.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 16-Mar. 15.....	5	1	
Guayaquil.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	326	177	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 15.....	123	67	
Hacienda Vainilla.....	Feb. 16-28.....	1		
Milagro.....	Nov. 1-15.....	1		
Do.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 15.....	2	1	
Naranjal.....	Nov. 1-15.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-15.....	1	1	
Naranjito.....	Nov. 1-15.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	2	2	
Payo (Hacienda).....	Nov. 1-15.....	1		
Punta de Piedra.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	Jan. 9.....	1		
On vessel:				
S. S. Jamaica.....	Jan. 30.....	1		At quarantine station, Canal Zone, Panama.